PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,257—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th May
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,231	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	27th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Saloon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	2,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

Single.	Return Tickets			
Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class 605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,, 357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,, 165	,,	,,	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

CHEAP PASSAGE HOME.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. "SCINDIA" of 4802 TONS, will sail for MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL about 5th June.

She has excellent first-class accomodation in large two berthed cabins for 12 Passengers only. The Cabins are situated on the top of the Bridge Deck.

She carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage Rate Rs. 490- nett.

For further particulars applyito
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA." 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Houis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"ONDA," ....5,247 tons ..Sailing about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pohlenz	25th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KOWRI, 4,404 tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 24th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO.

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE BEST TONIC
BURGUNDY WINE.

	Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38 0	20 0
POMARD	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24 0	13 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23 0	12 8
	Pints. Ordinary Rates.	Cash Rates.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine.	30 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.
TAPP SAUCE
AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.
THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK
Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.
FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS,
RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.
MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.
SUPPLIERS OF
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.
BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c., &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c	&c. &c. &c.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDELAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGAR IN BOTTLES.
SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.	CREME DE NOYAU
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.	MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH	KIRSCHENWASSER.
KUMMEL.	ANNISETTE.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.	SWEDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor puree. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.
MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of
FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
General Kitchener per 100	4 0	India per 100	2 8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped ,,	4 0	Extra No. 1 ,,	2 4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,, ,,	4 0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ... ,,	2 0
Imperial ,,	4 0	Extra No. 2 ,,	1 12
Star ,,	3 0	Tommy's Gold tipped ,,	1 8
Aromatic ,,	2 12	Extra No. 3 ,,	1 8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ... ,,	2 8	Extra popular ,,	1 0
Extra ,,	2 12		

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.
LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1901.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Eight per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 40 per share), declared at the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after the 24th June, 1901, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1901.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an OVERSEER on Rs. 60 per Mensem plus the usual Travelling Allowance on the Non-pensionable Establishment for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik.

He must be able to Level and Survey and have passed the L. C. E. Examination.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Executive Engineer before the 3rd of June, 1901.

R. R. MENNEER,
Executive Engineer, N. D.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of EBRAHIM BIN HILEL, of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased.

ABDUL MOHSIN BIN AMIR, the constituted Attorney of SHEIKHA, the daughter of MAHOMED BIN KHALFAN, Bombay residing at Ripon Road, and BIBI ENUN NISSA, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, residing at Jail Road, Oomercarry, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 15th day of May, 1901.
Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."
The Genuine Articles Very Choice,
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Cure 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 2 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 3. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DID you ever hear of a Box of FOUNTAIN PEN, Nickel Pencil, 6 Extra Pencils and 3 Rubbers complete for trifling Price of As. 15 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE.—The perfection of hot weather drinks. Pleasant and palatable, Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP and Co. Ld., Bombay.

BROUGHAM FOR SALE.—English Maker C. Springs, at Bennett's Auctions on SATURDAY.

FOR SALE.—A number of second-hand LEVELS at prices from Rs. 125, and THEODOLITES from Rs. 50, upwards. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES in Bombay, Bandora, Matheran, Lanauli and along line of Railway. Also full sized Billiard table complete. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

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VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E., including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gerseppa Waterfalls, &c. &c. too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

KINORA is the simplest machine showing animated pictures at the low cost of Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MEIKWAN and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 11, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—SEFFERNAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, 1 Zither harp with music (nearly new), etc.
1 English Baritone Concertina by Wheatstone.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand Victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature office brougham, on C spring.
1 chestnut Arab pony quiet in saddle and harness.
1 ladies side saddle complete.
1 gentleman's saddle complete.
1 white Surat cow with female calf, giving six seers milk daily, quiet to milk.
1 Deshi buffalo giving eight seers milk daily, when in full milk, gives twenty seers daily.
1 lady's bicycle in good order.
1 pair of handsome strong grey Arab horses, both go in single and double harness.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Matarpakhari Lane Aswaraj Mills, No. 1, Mazagon, two valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., table and hanging lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. BURY, Esq.
The property on view.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Marria Hill the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, best rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and Langing lamps, one square piano &c. &c., the property of L. MCALLISTER Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 69, Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, dining room, office, dressing and wash hand tables with marble top, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, Hink's, Ditmar's and Messenger's hanging, bracket and table lamps, rich glass and crockery ware, rich Hyderabad carpets, one handsome strong built rubber tyred cobriolet, two gentlemen saddles, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants &c. &c. The property of Heugh S. Symons Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND MANGALORE TILED AND CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 p m sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the three houses Nos 28, 32, 55, to 59 situate at Pir Khan Lane.

Also all the building materials together with large minton tiled and corrugated iron sheds of the stable of Messrs Abdool Rehman Mirza and Co at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs Treacher and Co's shop.
Now on view.s

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, next to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, dining room, office, dressing, wash hand, and dressing tables, teak and blackwood cupboards and almyras, single and double Iron bedsteads and baba cradles, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one 6 Chambers revolver in case by E. M. Reilly and Co, one handsome stoong built victoria, one handsome strong bay waler geld ng, sets of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. I. P. THOMSON, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property on view from Sunday.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of the Princes Dock, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware first rate pictures and oleographs, rich Benares, China and Indian Table ornaments, Hinks, and Ditmar's, table and hanging lamps, rich Carpets, large size Averoid China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong English-built rubber tyred Victoria in very good order, one strong secondhand victoria, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, Garden tools, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. Hund, Superintendent Princes and Victoria Docks.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Mill property, belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1895, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818 A, and which said piece is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the northwest by land of Babajee Angria or Nagoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road; and,

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate without the Fort of Bombay at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,283 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 18-8A and which said piece of land is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi, Bhasker Crishna Govind and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease upon the 29th day of August, 1883 and made between Nusserwjanee Arde-ir Hormarjee of the one part and the Dhun Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1853, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 50, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land and together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 24th, 1901.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL.....	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA.....	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on primary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILLE JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay Byculla and Poona.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

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TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Overland Budget" cast, containing all the information of the previous week carefully extracted. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF A BUFFALOE STABLE DAMAGED BY FIRE AT LOWER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, near the Fire Brigade Station, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—
The materials of a buffaloe stable damaged by fire.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cup-boards, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stand, mirror almirs, clothes press, 2 sofas, 4 arm and 4 without arm chairs by Roberts.
24 pairs Oxford shoes strong and reliable machine made.
1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine.
By order of Mr. Girjashunker Vaieshunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Badshaw and Co—
R. S. E.—2 bales carpets.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. T. White, ex. s. s. Clan Fergusea—
J. F. W. 3127—1 cask earthenware consisting of dinner and tea sets, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong built brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
By order of Messrs. R. M. Pathakjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned, 10 new "Sterling" Gents' bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, No. 7 Watson's Buildings, top floor, next to Singer Manufacturing Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Hinks table and hanging lamps, carpets, picture, sewing machine, ebonized grand solid iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co. (expressly built for India) in very good order, one English fire proof safe on stand by Jones Bros. etc., etc., the property of C. B. ROBINSON Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe, very valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, side-board with pure glass dumbwaiters, easy, low and light chairs, telescopic dining table for 12 persons, dining room chairs, drawing room cabinets and tables, new deskered single and double bedsteads, single and double almyras with bevelled plate mirror doors, wardrobes with tiled and China panels, book cases, revolving top office table, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebuy Hospital the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of which few pieces are by John Roberts, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, ebonized square piano by Leonard, gent's bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpet, etc., the property of Dr. T. D. W. GILLESPIE.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Hazaria Street, Bellasis Road, Two Tank Road, Peerabai Lane and Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

Under instructions of the Mortgagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimon and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Fakeer Mahomed Shaik Babun Hoosein, Zeemtibai, widow of Shaik Babun Hoosein and Noorbai alias Peothai, widow of Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Babun Hoosein, the undersigned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will on the dates mentioned below, sell on the premises by Public Auction in separate lots the premises described in the schedule below under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimon, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th August 1898, and expressed to be made between the said Fakeer Mahomed Shaik Babun Hoosein Zeemtibai, widow of Shaik Babun Hoosein and Noorbai alias Peothai, widow of Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Babun Hoosein of the one part and the said Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimon of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimon, old Secretariat, Bombay.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th June, 1901, at 4 p.m.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon and situated in Hazaria Street or Bellasis Road, Bombay, and which said piece of land admeasures 481 and one-ninth square yards, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2823, 2976, 2818, 2978, New No. 5773, New Survey Nos. 4367, 2421, 4361 and in the Municipal Assessment under Old No.—, Ward No 687, Street Nos. 38 to 64, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit formerly vacant ground and the property of Gocul Bahadoor, on or towards the west by a house formerly of Rajoo Rawlojee Moray but now the property of the said Mortgagors being the premises secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the public road called Bellasis Road and on or towards the south partly by the passage and the house of Shaik Ibrahim Bin Shaik Curtay and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the Mortgagors.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th June, 1901, at 5 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon and situate at Bellasis Road Bombay, and which said piece of land admeasures 1-8 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 927, New No. 7772, Old Survey No. 2672, New No. 3830, and by the Collector of Assessment under Old No.—, Ward No. 225-226, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the house formerly belonging to Rajoo Rawlojee Moray but now the property of the mortgagors being the premises first above described, on or towards the west by Hazaria Street, on or towards the north by the public road called B

WANTED.

WANTED.

FOR THE PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Buildings and Roads Branch.

For temporary employment an experienced and fully qualified Civil Engineer capable of taking charge of an ordinary Public Works Division.

Salary from Rupees 600 to 800 per measem. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, Lahore.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, on Special Duty, Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

42, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Taticorin,
Amritsar,	Mooltan,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Handies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 22.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00 000,
Rs. 26,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 21,00,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 14,40,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 29 32d.

Minimum rate received.—
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 60,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.
Extra allotments nil.

Bills in Bombay Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Madras ,, 10,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 1-16 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£93 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London .....27 9-16 = plus 1-16
,, New York .....30 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris...25 16 1-2 = plus 1-2
Do. New York .....4 88 1-8 = unchanged
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent = do
Do. Short London Bills...3 3-4 do = do
Do. Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 do = do

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Spot 4 12-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
Do. last year	3,300	,,
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	,,
Do. Continent	16,000	,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-16	= —1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	7 32	= — 10
Do. Do. Dec.	6 93	= — 5

Prices of Surats in Liverpool all raised 1-32d.

Rapeseed Yellow cotton 43 3-4—1-4. May June, Antwerp Sellers.

Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-4—3d. May June, Hamburg sellers.

Tone easier.

Linseed 54 1-4—9d. May June, Amsterdam sellers.

Tone flat.

Wheat Red Karachi 29. May June, Hull. Business done.

FREIGHTS COALS.—Cardiff to Bombay 13s.

Arrivals of produce in Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 22nd May.

Cotton	8,342 bales.
Wheat	13,251 cwts.
Linseed	19,026 ,,
Rapeseed	20,238 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,863 ,,
Poppyseed	8,777 ,,
Groundnuts	32 ,,
Castorseed	3,700 ,,
Rice	113,056 ,,
Myrabollams	2,179 ,,

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

EXCHANGE.

The allotment of Council bills has been made at the same rate as last week, and the market locally is unchanged. The supply of bills forthcoming is small, and the concessions given by Banks yesterday for T. T. and Demand have not been available so freely to-day.

At the close we quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
,, Japan	147 1-2
,, Shanghai	198 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A fairly large business has been reported to-day in budlees. The market opened quiet at Rs. 94-15 for cash and settlement and closes with a decline of 1-16th.

We quote :—

Cash	94-14
31st May	94-14
1st July	95 2

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet but steady and nothing of importance is reported to-day except that the steamer "Gorgestan" has booked 500 tons for Dunkirk, May shipment, at 15s. A German steamer is reported fixed early July at 13s. 6d. for Hamburg and Antwerp. Business for June has been done at 14s. Dunkirk and Hull.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The market was closed this morning, and in the afternoon business has been very slack.

We quote :—

LINSEED.—Rs. 9-10 tone quiet.

RAPESEED.—Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-5 according to percentage. Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED.— Rs. 8-4 to 8-5.

WHEAT.—White Delhi Rs. 4-11-3.

CASTORSEED.—Rs. 33.

COTTON.

The market is very quiet with little or no business doing. Settlements for Bhewanagar, good, delivery the 25th instant are going on at about Rs. 175. Actual purchasers of cotton at Rs. 180. Westerns Settlement for 25th instant at Rs. 196. Shippers for Europe and also for China and Japan are quite out of the market and purchases by the local mills are on a very small scale to-day. The depression is probably caused by the renewed decline in New York futures. Price for the better qualities of cotton remain unchanged.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	53,874
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 22nd May ...	1,612,521
Shipments for the week, Europe	4,393
do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,663
Total	6,056
Total shipments from 1st October to 22nd May.	Bales.
Europe	4,94,429
Japan	2,37,857
China	21,161
Coast Ports	19,387
Total	7,72,834
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	14,345
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,928

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer.
Good Bhownuggar 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 5-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Borneo arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sicilia arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's Salazie left Aden for Bombay on Thursday the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday the 28th instant, at 8 a.m.

The Florio Rubattino Company's Steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on 23rd instant (to-day.)

THE Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba Division, has forwarded his report on the snowfall of the past winter in the Pangi district. Snow commenced falling earlier than usual, the first fall occurring on the 2nd December, and the snowfall of the winter was very heavy on the higher ranges.

MR. W. RENOUF, District Judge, Ferozpore, relieves Major H. S. P. Davies, as Deputy Commissioner of Simla, while that officer acts as Commissioner at Delhi, pending Mr. T. G. Walker's return from furlough. Lala Karam Chand acts as District Judge, Ferozpore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 3-32m., 4-12a. Low water, 9-10m., 10-50a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 10th instant, due to arrive at 10 a.m.
Public holiday: Banks closed.

A NEW FIRM OF SOLICITORS.—Mr. Merza Hoosein Khan, B. A. (Cantab) has admitted Mr. Merza Ali Mahommed Khan, M. A., L. L. B., as a partner and the firm will be known by the name of Merza and Merza.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Tanga, Darassiem, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and DelagoaBay per s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Monday the 27 instant.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dulari Moroosing was charged before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas in that he, about six months' ago, at Cowasjee Patel Tank Street, committed a theft in the house of his master Lutchmi-Narayen Mckundaram, of gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 209. The complainant, who kept a grocery shop, said he accused absconded after the Daewalee, and he missed several ornaments and cash; and thereupon made a report to the police. An oilman stated that the accused gave him Rs. 24 for safe custody about 6 months ago, and some time after he absconded from Bombay. Witness handed over the Rs. 24 to the police and made a statement, in consequence of which the accused was arrested and brought back to Bombay on the night of the 22nd instant when the complainant recognised some of his missing ornaments, which were found with the prisoner. The accused, who admitted the offence, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

CHILD KILLED BY A MONKEY.—The Coroner, Mr. F. Byrne, held an inquest at Bhuleshwar as to the death of a male child, named Luxmishankar Vasudev, aged 18 months. On Tuesday last the child was lying asleep in a cradle in the room of a house at Bhuleshwar. The sister of the deceased, by name Bachoo, aged 13 years was in the room at the time, while the deceased's mother was drawing water from the well in the house. In the meantime a monkey jumped into the room. It immediately caught hold in its mouth of the deceased's left hand, which was hanging out of the cradle, and tried to drag the child away. The deceased cried out. His sister beat the monkey, and tried to drive it away, but in vain. She then raised an alarm. Hearing her screams people came when the monkey bolted. It was then found that the child was severely bitten and was bleeding. Medical aid was secured but the child died. The jury found that the death of the child was due to hæmorhage, the result of being bitten by a monkey.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursandas Chubildas disposed of a case in which Tookaram Govind was charged with committing house trespass in Bhundari Street by entering the house of Bana Sheik Kamal at midnight, on the 21st instant in order to commit theft there in. The complainant, who kept a shop in Dakin Mohollа and resided in the shop, stated that he went to bed at midnight on the 21st instant. As owing to the heat he could not sleep inside, he went out and slept in the road in front of the shop. He heard some noise in the the shop half an hour later. The door of the shop was not fastened or locked, but was only closed. Complainant called out "who is there?" but receiving no reply, he went into the shop and encountered the accused just near the entrance. He tried to arrest him, when accused gave him a push and ran away. Complainant called out "thief, thief" and accused, who was arrested by two townsmen, was ultimately handed over to the police. On his being searched, an auger and chisel were found tied round his waist in a piece of cloth. As the accused had only recently come out of jail, his Worship sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

THE statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1901, and in the eleven months April 1900 to February 1901, compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—
(Compiled in the Statistical Department of the Government of India from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.)

	Month of February.		
	1899	1900	1901
British India.			
Bombay	31,373,417	22,269,367	24,712,529
Madras	2,221,398	2,488,828	1,946,668
Bengal	4,099,432	2,235,514	2,375,409
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,799,121	2,484,446	2,684,000
Panjab	585,666	639,141	693,065
Central Provinces ..	1,455,316	1,311,154	1,583,069
Total ..	42,513 650	31,408.760	35,960,420
Foreign Territory Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar ..	821,637	899,001	943,179
Grand Total ..	43,335,287	32,307,761	36,903,599

	Eleven Months, 1st April to 28th Feb		
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
British India			
Bombay	337,251,712	351,933,095	215,725,164
Madras	28,039,693	24,571,849	25,434,235
Bengal	41,0.8,633	33,802,915	13,703,183
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	29,312,607	31,137,109	26,487,510
Panjab	6,603,971	6,974,011	6,339,297
Central Provinces ...	17,180,045	18,246,727	17,029,741
Total ..	453,484,561	473,659,336	304,921,230
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar...	8,852,837	11,413,102	9,185,924
Grand Total ...	462,337,398	485,072,438	314,107,154

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	6	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	15	4	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarkhshmi	2	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipure, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	5	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	5	10
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	4	17
Total	19	28	140
Total plague deaths to date.....	95,830	80,050	
same date last year	39	38	133

BANDRA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Tuesday, and 4 attacks and 4 deaths on Wednesday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are papers, which were amongst those laid on the Table at the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th May.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th May 1901.	Total from 1st April to 10th May 1901.	For week ending 10th May 1900.	Total from 1st April to 10th May 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	24	131	25	139
,, out of ,, ...	22	130	24	132
,, transported	14	85	12	59
,, attended to	1	7	1	9
,, warped	3	7	—	10

A SPECIAL meeting of the sub-committee to consider the various questions connected with the Queen Victoria Scholarship Memorial Fund for providing scholarship for native midwives was held at Simla on Monday morning.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 21st May were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 20th 11 feet 7 1-5 inches against 13 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of Adhava crops and preparation of lands for next season progressing. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas respectively. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 20, of bajri 18 1-2, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet against 9 feet on same date last year. Average rainfall of 3 cents in four talukas during week. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Preparation of lands for next season commenced. Locusts appeared in five talukas, but did no damage to crops. Prices of food-grains steady.

Hyderabad.—Preparation of lands for next season commenced in six talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 10 annas. Cattle in good condition in eight talukas and in fair condition in four talukas. Price of rice varying from 9 to 20, of bajri from 16 to 23 1-2, of jowari from 14 to 24 1-2 and of wheat from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Eleven cents of rain at Shahdadpur on 19th. Threshing of rabi crops almost over. Preparation of lands for next season commenced in Kashmor taluka. Locusts appeared in Jacobabad taluka on 17th and in Thul taluka on 13th and 17th, but did no damage to crops. Estimated outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Price of dry karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops slightly damaged by rats in Samaro taluka. Adhava crops in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season in progress in some talukas. Locusts appeared in Mirpur and Samora talukas, but did no damage to crops. Agricultural stock sufficient in Nara Valley, while in the Desert deficiency of bullocks is being made up by camels and donkeys used for ploughing.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 18th May 1901)—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of gram 12 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for next season. Threshing of wheat still continues in some places. Cotton-picking nearly completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Three cents of rain during week at Mandvi. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of wheat risen from 7 seers 14 chataks to 7 seers 10 chataks per rupee, while that of rice, 1st sort, fallen from 6 seers 15 chataks to 7 seers 6 chataks. Prices of other food-grains and of grass and karbi stationary.

Colaba. (Bombay.)—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 15th and 16th and 1° warm from 18th to 21st. Vapour in air excessive on 15th and normal from 16th to 21st. Wind normal from 15th to 20th. Abnormal wind southerly on 21st. Distant lightning on 16th.

Thana.—Rain during week maximum 49 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 25 cents at Shahapur. Rab-burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of rice varying from 7 3-4 seers per rupee at Moknada and Bhiwndi to 12 seers at Kalyan.

Kolaba.—Rain on 9th 19 cents at Karjat, 30 cents at Khalapur and 52 cents at Mangaon and Mahad. Rab-burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 1 inch 41 cents at Vengurla, 38 cents at Malvan, 82 cents at Devgad, 73 cents at Rajapur, 1 inch 9 cents at Ratnagiri, 53 cents at Sangameshvar, and 10 cents at Chiplun. Rab-burning and prepration of lands for next season continue. Sowing in seed beds progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has fallen at Vengurla and Guhagar and risen at Ratnagiri, Sangameshvar and Chiplun, and of nagli at Malvan, has risen at Ratnagiri. Price of rice as Ratnagiri 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 45 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 12 seers 27 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers 60 tolas at Sangameshvar to 16 seers 50 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in two talukas and one petha varying from 6 to 30 cents. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of bajri 12 annas, of jowari 9 annas and of rice 7 annas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—Four cents of rain at Nasik during week. Threshing of rabi crops completed throughout the district. Standing bagayat rabi crops in good condition in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Rab-burning continues in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Land being prepared for next season throughout the district. Estimates of outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat rabi crops 3 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Scarcity of water keenly felt in Yeola taluka. Prices of food-grains generally steady, except that of wheat which has slightly risen at Nasik, of bajri which has risen at Malegaon and Kalvan and of wheat and bajri which has fallen at Baglan. Price of rice at Nasik 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 8 tolas of bajri 12 seers 48 tolas and of nagli 14 seers 50 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain during week in five talukas varying from 1 cent at Nagar to 1 inch 24 cent at Sangamner. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Water-supply getting scanty in three talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri 12 seers 34 1-2 tolas, of jowari 2 seers 30 tolas and of karbi 60 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week 45 cents at Poona, 82 cents at Junnar, 7 cents at Indapur, 3 inches 80 cents at Khed, 3 cents at Purandhar, 17 cents at Bhimthadi, 41 cents at Maval and 7 cents at Mulshi. Kharif crops being sown in parts of Haveli taluka and Mulshi patna. Lands being prepared for next season elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs 12 tolas, of jowari 29 lbs, 2 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs and of grass 125 lbs, per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 18th May 1901).—Rain during week 33 cents at Sholapur, 5 cents at Barsi, 7 cents at Madha, 54 cents at Pandharpur, 14 cents at Sangola and 12 cents at Malsiras. Lands being prepared for next season. Estimated outturn of rabi crops 2 to 4 annas, except in Sholapur and Barsi talukas where it is 5 annas and 8 annas respectively. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Malsiras taluka where its scarcity is being felt. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari risen in Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas, stationary in Madha and Karmala talukas and fallen in Sangola taluka. Price of rice at Sholapur 9 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 13 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week 2 inches 78 cents at Karad, 1 inch 81 cents at Valva, 1 inch 1 cent at Wai, 1 inch 47 cents at Javli, 1 inch 20 cents at Khanapur, 45 cents at Koregaon, 80 cents at Man, 60 cents at Khatav, 45 cents at Tasgaon, 6

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THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Thursday: Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in North-West India, and has decreased slightly to rapidly in Lower Bengal and slightly to briskly over the north and centre of the Bay. Pressure is low in the centre of Bay, and winds are increasing at Diamond Island and assuming cyclonic directions in the Lower Burma coast. The depression may be forming in the centre of the Bay but its development depends largely on the strength of the winds in the south of the Bay. These so far as can be judged are not strong. Moderate to Heavy rain has fallen in Lower and Central Burma. Rangoon has received six inches, Thayetmyo two and a half, Diamond Island two. A few light local showers have occurred in Bengal and north of the Madras Coast. The Temperature is in considerable to large defect in Punjab and the greater part of North East India and North Madras coast, and in excess in Sind, Rajputana, Central Provinces, South India, Assam, and Upper Burma. The Chief featuro in to-days weather conditions is the low pressure area in the Bay which may develope into cyclonic storm. Thanderstorms may occur in Southern India during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 23RD OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and at Ajmere, Bhuj, Masulipatam and Madras, and has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on the Malaba Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Masulipatam and Madras, and south-westerly or north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Calicut, Belgaum, Mafegaon, Raipur, Rajkot, Bhuj and Deesa, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in defect of normal in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while it is generally in excess over the rest of the country. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Lahore.

Humidity changes show a large increase at Deesa, Raipur, Masulipatam and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Khandwa, Veraval and Deesa.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Cochin, Masulipatam and Colombo.

The low pressure areas noticed in yesterday's report have filled up. At Colombo the wind is blowing from west-south-west and the wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been less than yesterday. The sea is reported to be falling; hence there are yet no indications of monsoon. Over the land area the baric gradients are not so steep as they have been for the last few days.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·757
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·9
General Directions of wind*	SW. WSW SW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	178

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the compa ative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 4th May, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th May 1901—G I P R system ...	1,86,384	7,26,982	7,566	9,21,132
I M R do ..	50,500	1,81,000	2,100	2,33,900
Total....	2,37,084	9,07,982	96 936	11,55,032
Actuals for corresponding week ending 5th May 1900—G I P R system ...	1,67,718	5,30,799	8,095	7,06,512
I M R do ...	50,931	1,82,363	12,127	2,45,421
Total ...	2,18,649	7,13,022	20,222	9,51,933
Increase or decrease... { G I P R	+18,836	+1,93,283	—579	+2,14,022
{ I M R...	—131	—1,363	—9,727	—11,521

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	22	18	...	41
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	6 333	4,290	24	10,347
Total for 19 weeks ...	6,733	4,590	24	11,347
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	492	226	3	931
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	31	...	54
Total to corresponding date do.	7,743	11,351	31	19,125

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 153
Do. to date ..... ,, 7,570

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MAHOMED MASOOD-ULLAH—May 17, at Pilgate House, Simla, Punjab, the wife of M Hameed-Ullah, Barrister-at-Law, Judge H H the Nizam of Hyderabad's High Court, of a son.

DEATHS.

MACKINNON—May 2, at her residence, Dinapore, Miss Mary Mackinnon.

McGUIRE—May 16, at Jubbulpore, C P, of cerebral meningitis, Sydney John Lewis, the dearly beloved eldest son of Mrs and Mr J D McGuire, District Superintendent of Police Damoh.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1901.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

ADVICES from Peking show that it is hopeless expecting the Chinese envoys to realise the gravity of their position. They cannot or will not proceed with the promptitude and despatch which the occasion demands and after having agreed to the terms of punishment for the condemned ex-Governors, of Hunan and Chekiang,—a precious pair of ruffians whose heads ought to have been among the sawdust months ago—inspired by the usual promises, one Chinese official gives to another in return for services rendered, we learn that Li Hung Chang has been using his best endeavours to get Foreign Ministers at Peking to lighten the sentences demanded on them. The sentences, however, are already so light that they do not fit the crimes of these officials. Instead of being condemned to the headsman's knife they were merely deprived of rank and banished beyond the Great Wall. They were conclusively proved to be the actual authors and instigators of the rioting and murder of missionaries and converts at Hengchou and Chuchou in their respective provinces. Their subordinates who only carried out the orders of the Governors have already paid the extreme penalty, yet Yu Lien-San and Lin Shu-tang escape more lightly, than the Provincial Judge Yung Chuan, whom popular sentiment declares to have had nothing to do with the outrages for which he was condemned to be cashiered and to perpetual banishment. Efforts are also being made to secure a reduction of the sentence against the Pao Taotai who conspired with the Chekiang Governor in the forgery of decrees by Prince Tuan. Li Hung Chang is said to be anxious to save this individual on account of his being the son of the late General Pao Tsao of Taiping rebellion fame, and in his life-time a close friend of Li, who promised to save Pao's head from the knife—which as the North China paper remarks, is a punishment which all who know Pao's conduct at Chuchou consider as thoroughly deserved and which in fact Pao himself thought at first would be his doom when the day of reckoning arrived.

Apropos of Count Golochouski's emphatic declaration in the Hungarian delegation in favour of the payment of the Chinese indemnity in a lump sum, the "Universal Gazette," a vernacular organ, reproduces some account of the Imperial revenues and expenditure. It appears that from land and poll taxes of the 18 provinces of China Proper there should be a total annual revenue of something over 29 million taels. The actual amounts received of late years have, however, only totals a little over 24 million taels per annum. From supplementary taxes from the said 18 provinces there should be tls. 3,000,000 odd annually paid to the Central Government, but the actual amount collected per annum only came to tls. 2,500,000. Of miscelleneous Customs' duties, tls. 1,600,000 was collected. Income levied on the traffic of the Grand Canal should amount to tls. 1,930,000, but the actual collection amounted to tls. 1,300,000 only. Tribute rice by the Grand Canal should amount to tls. 2,169,000. Actual receipts, tls. 1,800,000. Salt taxes and additional salt likin, total receipts t's. 13,400,000 per annum. Likin receipts, tls. 16,00,000. Mis. cellaneous duties, something over a million taels. Ordinary Customs' duties, tls. 2,700,000 Foreign opium duties, seventeen millions. Foreign opium likin, five millions. Native opium likin tls. 1,800,000. The above twelve sources of revenue have amounted to a total sum of tls. 88,000,000 per annum. An examination of the annual expenses of the Imperial Government shows that the Land and poll taxes retained by the aforesaid 18 provinces for local expenses total 450,000 annually. Supplemeatary taxes retained by the 18 provincial governments for local expenses total tls. 2,500,000. Miscellaneous taxes and duties retained by the 18 provinces, tls. 1,600,000. Income on Grand Canal traffic deducted, tls. 1,300,000. Value of Tribute rice per Grand Canal retained, tls. 1,800,000. Wages paid the Manchu garrisons and Green-turban Chinese territorial regiments of the 18 provinces, tls. 12,000,000. Wages of troops and militia raised for defence of maritime and riverine provinces, between tls. 18 and 19 millions. Customs' duties retained by the various Imperial Maritime Customs Taotais for local expenses, tls. 445,500. Salaries of Commissioners of I. M. Customs and Foreign staff, tls. 3,168,000. Expenses of the Imperial Household Department, Peking, tls. 600,000. New additional expenses of the Imperial Household Department, tls. 5,00,000. For Railway expenses, tls. 800,000. New additional military expenses for Kansu province, tls. 480,000. Salaries for officials and wages of troops in the three Manchurian provinces, tls. 490,000. Expenses of the sea-going Imperial Navy, which include both the Peiyang and Nanyang squadrons, tls. 500,000; but only 80 per cent. of this is sent to the squadrons in question. Expenses of the various Legation in foreign counties, paid by the various I. M. Customs, one million. Expenses of maritime coast troops of Shantung province, tls. 600,000. River Conservation of the Yungting river, Chihli province, tls. 340,000. Payment of Foreign Debt instalments, principal and interest, including fund for making up deficits in gold exchange, between tls. 23 and 24 millions. Salaries and wages of Peking garrison, tls. 8,000,000. Frontier defences, tls. 2,500,000, inclusive of tls. 500,000 recently added expenses. Reserve fund for military expenses, tls. 200,000. Salaries and wages of officers and troops paid by Board of War, tls. 1,200,000. Expenses of Banner Organisations, tls. 660,000. Additional pay of Manchu troops tls. 1, 380,000. Additional salaries and wages, tls. 260,000. Total annual expenses, tls. 101,49,000. Considering that all that works out to an annual deficit of something over thirteen million taels it is not self-evident that the money to pay in a lump sum could be raised within a brief period of time.

Meanwhile from the Chinaman's point of view as well as from our own, the outlook is not at all pleasing. The Chinese of almost all classes are urging the court to return to Pekin as the speediest way of restoring order and tranquility as well as securing the withdrawal of the Foreign troops. We say "almost all classes" because we find that the officials along the anticipated route of the Court do not look forward with any degree of pleasure to the visit of the fugitive dignitaries. For, say they, who cares to accept the reponsibility of feeding the army of locusts and bands of plunderers who accompany the Court on its journey, and sweep the land clean of everything edible, potable or portable? And it is not remarkable that on hearing the other day that the Court was expected to leave Hsian either via Honan or Hopeh, every individual official of the towns and cities en route, handed in his resignation to the high provincial officials on various pretexts. This by our contemporaries in Northern China, is interpreted as a sign of the times as read from the histories of previous dynasties on their last lege. When able and just sovereigns toured the Empire, as was often the case, "the inhabitants scarcely knew that it was their Emperor whose Court was passing by, because not even a single blade of grass or stick lying by the wayside was allowed to be touched, either by Prince, Noble, or common soldier. The inhabitants were not interfered with nor permitted to be disturbed. These things, say they, obtained when a just and righteous sovereign sat on the Throne; but these feelings are not entertained either by official or commoner along the anticipated route of the present Court, for besides officials resigning the inhabitants en route removing to other cities in view of the approach of the Empress Dowager and her friends. Finally we are reminded there is a great difference between the flight of the Court from Peking and its return. When their Majesties fled to Taiyuanfu and so on to Hsian their followers were but a few, and none of them were very particular as to what treatment they received so long as they could put as much space as possible between themselves and the Foreigners. But when the Court returns it will be accompanied by tens of thousands of riff-raff anxious under the guise of Court "followers" to pillage the country to their hearts content in order to "recoup" themselves for what they lost in Peking and elsewhere last year.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE health statistics for Bombay City show improvement during the past week. The total deaths were 1,132, as compared with 1,476 for the corresponding week last year. The reason for this disparity is due to the epidemic of cholera, which was just beginning to manifest itself at this time in 1900. There was also a large increase in deaths due to diseases of lungs, but, if we are to believe what Dr. Turner says, it is quite possible the majority of these deaths may have been, and probably were, brought about by the privations of famine. One reason for the present large death rate is the continuance of malarial fever which shows little sign of lessening in its virulence. Apart from these differences there is nothing striking in the mortality returns, except that there were no less than 51 still born children during the week. A matter in relation to this subject was recently brought before the Corporation by Dr. Viegas, who was supported by other prominent medical men of the City, and it was proposed to employ a skilled nurse for each ward for this work. Mr. James Macdonald and Lieut. Colonel Dimmock remarked that the infant mortality in "a standing disgrace," and it certainly does not reflect credit upon the Corporation to allow one child out of every five born to die without trying to lessen the death rate from this cause. The proposal entailed an annual expenditure of about Rs. 10,000, but it was rejected. Dr. Viegas, after the voting, stated that he would bring the subject forward every three months until some action is taken, and in making good his words he will have the sympathy of every humane person. He will also have the support of many colleagues in the Corporation, even if his following is not sufficient to carry the proposal, but persistency may ultimately prove successful.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM.

THE promoters of the visit of the Second South African team to England will feel very dispirited and down-hearted when the result of their first match reaches South Africa. The team has apparently started upon a disastrous season if we may judge from the first match, and it is all the more surprising when it is considered that the side at whose hands they sustained defeat is without a shadow of doubt the weakest of the first class county teams. The county in question, Hampshire, had no trouble in defeating the visitors last Saturday by the overwhelming margin of an innings and fifty-one runs. The defeat can scarcely be said to be due to the South African team being stale after the voyage as they had at least a fortnight's practice before entering on their first engagement. Reuter states that heavy scoring was made on both sides, but judging from the result the Hampshire team must have been immeasurably superior to their opponents in run-getting tactics. The visiting team is supposed by judges of the game in South Africa to be stronger in all departments than the team which visited England four years ago, but if they have gone down before a team that at the most only contains three or four first-class players in the real sense of the term, they are scarcely likely to render a good account of themselves when they meet stronger elevens. The game is, of course, full of surprises and it may be that the South Africans were temporarily off colour in their first engagement and did not show anything like their true form.

THE UNLUCKY SOBRAON.

Is "Sobraon" a lucky or an unlucky name to give a ship? At the time the last mail left England a discussion was going on in the columns of the "Daily Chronicle" with reference to this question. It was raised by a gentleman who referred to a previous ship named the Sobraon which was lost at sea. Prior to this disaster, the correspondent said that during a trip to Australia a fire occurred on board, on another occasion the crew mutinied and six passengers died during the voyage, and there was a general raking up of every untoward incident which occurred in the history of the old ship, the Captain, Mr. J. A. Elmslie—now retired—some old shipmates and persons who travelled to the Antipodes in that boat are now engaged in proving and disproving that the fire and mutiny occurred. It is a relief to find they are agreed as to six passengers dying during one voyage, and considering the hundreds of sick persons—often in the last stages of consumption—who travel to Australia purely for the benefit of their health such an incident is not strange if unusual. There is undoubtedly such a thing as luck, and sailors are particularly superstitious, and we do not suppose the P. and O. Company will call any future new boat of theirs by that name. The grounding of the new Sobraon in the China seas is a serious loss to the Company, and as she was commanded by one of their most experienced captains, who has sailed the China waters from early manhood, we can only attribute the disaster to a piece of ill-luck which is often and undeservedly met with in life.

McAULIFFE vs. SLAVIN.

THE return glove fight between the pugilists McAuliffe and Slavin, at Rangoon last Saturday, exponents of the "noble art" will be interested to learn, resulted in McAuliffe knocking his opponent out in six rounds. After the completion of the sixth round Slavin announced that he was fairly beaten, and quite incapable of finishing twenty rounds. The first fight it will be remembered, took place at Calcutta last January, when McAuliffe won points after twenty rounds. Slavin is the bigger and heavier man but wants the science of McAuliffe who has a splendid record in the ring and has yet, we believe, to taste the bitterness of defeat. J. Slavin is a younger brother of Frank Slavin who was in the front rank of pugilism at home about twelve years ago, and on the 23rd December, 1889, met Jem Smith for the Championship of the Ring, at Bruges, in Belgium, when the fight was stopped by the referee, after fourteen rounds, as the roughs interfered considerably with Slavin.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Corporation a stormy scene occurred during the discussion on a proposal that the Municipal Solicitors' bill of costs for preparing amendments to the Municipal Act should be settled for Rs. 21,000, a sum arrived at as a compromise. Mr. Baptista who opposed the payment was repeatedly called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Wacha, and finally characterised his ruling as "abominable." The Chairman requested him to withdraw the expression but Mr. Baptista refused, adding "you may do what you like." The Chairman appealed to members to support the authority of the chair. Members on all sides requested Mr. Baptista to withdraw the objectionable expression and finally after a pacificatory appeal from Mr. Sayani, Mr. Baptista made the "amende." For a short time the atmosphere of the Municipal Hall was distinctly electrical. The proposed compromise with the Municipal Solicitors was rejected in a curious way. In the first instance an amendment postponing the consideration of the question was carried; but when the amendment was put as a substantive motion it was lost. The matter could therefore be carried no further.

A BUNGALOW has been constructed on the Sialkot-Zafarwal road for the use of the plague officers in that area.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Friday, the 24th May 1901, to be a public holiday.

OLD Etonians in India may be reminded that his Excellency the Viceroy will be glad to see them at dinner on June 4th.

THERE were 12 cases of plague and 5 deaths in the Kapurthala State on the 15th instant: of these 4 cases and 4 deaths occurred in the town of Phagwara.

NATIVE medical practitioners in the Punjab are to be allowed the freest access to plague patients and are to be encouraged and also employed where their entertainment would be suitable.

THE Appeal of C. Khan Chwan against the sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment passed upon him for insulting an English artist on the Pagoda platform has been dismissed.

THE 1st Bengal Lancers, on return from China this week, will be railed from Calcutta to Lucknow. The two squadrons of the 7th Bengal Lancers, now at Lucknow, will then return to Fyzabad.

THE returns of trade by the Nushki-Seistan route for the official year ended March 31st show a total of slightly over 15 1-4 lakhs, or an increase of three lakhs over those of 1899-00. This is satisfactory in every way.

THE High Commissioner in South Africa, having been asked whether respectable Europeans were wanted for the police in South Africa, has replied that there is no chance of such persons obtaining employment in the police or otherwise at present.

THE trial of seventeen accused, charged with rioting and assaulting the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Patna City Police, Mr. Dan Boylan on the night of 30th April last, whilst in the discharge of his duty, is proceeding, in the Court of Mr. Heycock, C. S., City Magistrate. Evidence for the prosecution closed on the 17th instant. Mr. Dan Boylan was severely injured by his assailants, several of his teeth having been knocked out and his face badly cut.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 21 was 1,132, giving a death-rate of 72·92 per annum per thousand as against 91·05 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·05 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 206 died from fevers; 224, plague; 8, small-pox; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 127, phthisis; 68, diseases of the nervous system; 162, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 51, still-born; 77, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 29; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 669; Hindu low caste, 110; Muralman, 213; Parsee, 36; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 6. The total number of births was 193 as against 396 the corresponding period of last year, and 189 the average over the past five years.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE CENTURY for May has a varied assortment of subjects, of which "Out-of-the-way Places in the Orient," is by no means the least interesting. Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling illustrates the paper with excellent sketches and there are besides photogravures of Nepalese, of Amber, of the Irrawaddy, Burmans and Shans. Then comes an article on "A Recovered City of Alexander the Great," the ruins of which are in marked contrast to the remains still standing of Amber. A paper on Emile Loubet, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, takes the President of the French Republic up through the uninterrupted line of public offices he has occupied, several of which his assumption of the highest dignity did not prevent him from retaining. The writer gives him credit for preserving a level head in the Elysee, and he thinks he will lay down the Presidentship as quietly as he assumed it at the end of his seven years, and take up his plan for repose in the country which was his ambition at the time he was chosen head of the French Republic. We have a delightful paper "Along the Paris Quais" by Stoddart Dewey, who knows his Paris well and appreciates all the types—and they are many—to be met with there. The pictures illustrating it, by Louis J. Rhead, instantly bring the people before the reader. The short stories in this number are excellent, and as usual a pleasant departure from the beaten track.

MACMILLAN for May starts with a new story "Princess Puck" and winds up with "The House of Commons," not quite such light reading, by Urbanus. A study of "The Free State Boer" by an Imperial Yeoman, who was a Prisoner of War, presents him as by no means a bad fellow, obstinate but good-natured, generous, idle, and averse to any innovation. The writer says he must learn or depart, for civilisation and progress are the present forces of the world and "he who sets himself up against them is but beating against the solid rock." The rest of the articles this month are all slight and short, but well-written.

BLACKWOOD gives another instalment of its interesting review of Editors and other literary celebrities. There are three lively short stories—one of them by Zack and two chapters of "Doom Castle." A first instalment of a study of "Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke" considers the key to the Sonnets enigma. Colonel Henry Knollys writes a cheering article on Egypt and its near future. A paper on the Cavalry division of the British Army urges on the country the carrying out of Sir George Chesney's suggestion that this should be the fighting first line and should number at least thirty to forty thousand highly trained and well-equipped mounted soldiers. The whole subject of the mounting, equipping, training and the transport of such a corps bristles with difficulties, we are told, but they must be resolutely faced. A scientific paper on the "Measurement of Space" goes over the methods hitherto employed and the results obtained by the improvements in scientific apparatus. The heavenly bodies do not come appreciably nearer yet to our human ken, though we can calculate their distances with admirable precision.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW undertakes much this month. The first article is "How to End the War," in which "An Englishman," points out that though at every stage of the fighting, we were buoyed up with the hope that the next victory would end the war, there is no reason why it should not last a year longer, after nineteen months already spent in fighting. He suggests many ways of disheartening the Boers and various means of adding to the keenness of the British soldier, now somewhat weary of a long-drawn-out contest in which he has been asked to endure considerable privations. The food-question has tried Tommy Atkins cruelly, and his shilling a day has not been found on the African veldt to go further than six pence would at home, while he sees beside him the Yeoman and the Colonial enjoying handsome pay and what it secures. Tommy is a good humoured fighter, but this writer says he should be better treated, while the officer should see better prospects of promotion than has hitherto been the case. The Orange River Colony should be cleared for 200 miles each side of the railway, greater pressure should be brought to bear on the Boer population. We wonder if even then the spirit of war would die out among them. We might easily make a desert, and call it peace. H. E. Jean de Bloch replies to the criticisms of Colonel Maude in the March number of the "National Review," and martials his facts and points in a way that reduces Colonel Maude's sneering reference to him as a military amateur to an absurdity. No doubt Colonel Maude will have his reply to all this. M. de Bloch has undoubtedly made several hits in his article. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, with much knowledge discusses "The Austrian Anxiety," and shows how that agglomeration of people and kingdoms called Austria are ever tending towards disintegration. There is little real fusion among the races and much confusion when great question agitate their breasts. But the Austrian Empire, for that very reason, must be preserved. Francis Joseph now holds it together, at his death, will his successor have the ability to do so without help from outside? An interesting paper on "Russian Orthodoxy" by Prince E. courageously lets the light in on the means too often employed in Russia by fanatic authorities to keep the people confessed believers in what are considered orthodox doctrines. The writer speaks out boldly and consequently has to do so anonymously, for Russia does more than look askance at a critic who finds fault with her national systems, however wrong they may be. An appreciation of Maurice Hewlett and his pretty stories is from the pen of Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. F. C. Conybeare writes on "The French Republic versus the Monk," in reference to the Bill to deal with Associations passed by the French Chamber of Deputies this year. It has to pass the Senate before it is law. This Bill aims at abolishing all Associations not authorized by the State, and consequently all religious bodies, whether educational, charitable or simply monastic, which do not accept the terms of authorisation proposed by the Government will be subject to this law which has the power to banish them. With some of the other articles we have dealt elsewhere. Doctor Ford Robertson's "Is Insanity Incurable" goes into the necessity for bacteriological study of the toxins that play their wicked part in the brain. He shows how want of provision for such continuous study as is necessary renders it impossible to follow up the discoveries made to their logical conclusion. Meanwhile insanes are becoming every year more numerous in Great Britain, though science is struggling to find the right way to neutralise the toxins that prevent the brain from working normally. Episodes of the Month and Greater Britain give a wide aperçu of the questions agitating the world at home and abroad.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW opens with an article on "Investment, Trade and Gambling" written in plain language, that even the lay-reader, unlearned in stocks and exchange lists, can follow easily. "What is the process of flotation," "is asked, and the answer comes clear and glib." It is a sale to the general public or such of them as respond to the invitation in the prospectus. The vendors and promoters constitute, as it were, the manufacturers of an article which the public require, that is they manufacture early transferable interests in commercial enterprises." And these manufacturers being human, are subject to ordinary motives and may be tempted to offer an article which is intrinsically worthless or to ask too high a price for it, to over-capitalise, in fact, and it is to a consideration of this danger that the writer of the paper chiefly addresses himself. "On the Line" gives us the reviews of several new books worth reading. "Field Guns" follows up an article in the December number in which a remonstrance was made against the War Office for ordering some field guns in Germany. Mr. Brodrick, questioned about this in the House said he could not help himself as the resources of the only two English firms that supply armaments were exhausted and so on Galeatus cannot take this statement quietly, he declares that the difficulties with which, in trying to fulfil the Government orders, the English firms had to contend, were far greater than those the Government advanced as an excuse for going to foreign firms for guns. And he enters into technical details and explanations interesting to the reader but which must be gall and wormwood to Mr. Brodrick. Sir Henry E. Roscoe discourses on The Outlook for British Trade" and reiterates his opinion that it is chiefly want of will, not of wealth that is at the bottom of the British lack of public spirit in the matter of solid technical education.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO THE SHAMROCK II.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE KING.

LONDON, MAY 22.

His Majesty the King to-day accompanied Sir Thomas Lipton, in the Yacht Shamrock II for her further trial against the Shamrock I.

When in the Solent a squall caught the yacht and snapped her bowsprit and immediately the topmast and steel mainmast weighing a couple of tons collapsed and fell over the side.

All on board had a most miraculous escape.

The King preserved complete composure and returned to London to-night.

OMINOUS SPEECH OF COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Hungarian Delegation declared emphatically for the payment of the Chinese indemnity in a lump sum.

He spoke warningly against the optimistic views held regarding the situation in the near East alluding especially to the Macedonian agitation in Bulgaria and the situation in Servia.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS ORDERED TO SALONIKA.

The British battleships Cæsar and Empress of India and the Cruiser Gladiator have been ordered to Salonika, it is believed on account of the difficulties arising from the action of the Turkish postal authorities regarding the foreign post offices.

KING HUMBERT'S ASSASSIN.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Bresci the Assassin of King Humbert has committed suicide in the prison of Santo Stefano.

ARABI PACHA PARDONED.

The Khedive has pardoned Arabi and Mustaphafehmi Pacha. The papers consider this a proof of the satisfactory settlement of Egypt under British Control.

THE DISPUTE WITH THE PORTE.

The postal difficulty with the Porte including the question of a British Post Office at Salonika has been settled and the services resumed as heretofore.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir T. Lipton has requested a few weeks' grace of the New York Yacht Club.

TENDERS CALLED FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders will be received up to the 28th instant for a million of India bills payable in twelve months, partly to replace the Bills payable on the 1st June.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Colonel Crabbe has defeated Lotters and Lategan's Commandoes at Znurburg.

PLAGUE IN CAPE COLONY.

Four cases of plague took place at Port Elizabeth yesterday.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ MAY, 23.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 17th instant left here at 5 a.m. to-day.

ADEN MAY, 23.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular" with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived here at 11 a. m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SPECIAL LEAVE RULES.

SIMLA, MAY 22.

It has been decided that officers and subordinates on the Indian Establishment returning from South Africa to India via England desiring to avail themselves of leave will be allowed to do so under the following conditions :—

(1) Leave will be termed special South Africa leave, but will carry allowances ordinarily admissible during privilege leave.

(2) Leave will reckon from the date of arrival in England unless the applicant was invalided from South Africa, in which case it will date from the date of his recovery.

(3) In the case of officers and subordinates (not invalided) who proceeded to South Africa from India, in the case of those who proceeded to South Africa from England, and in the case of all officers invalided from South Africa leave will terminate on rejoining at Bombay.

(4) Pay and allowances during special South Africa leave will be borne by the War Office, and in those cases in which leave terminates on leaving England on return to India, the cost of the return passage and the pay during the voyage will be similarly chargeable to His Majesty's Government.

(5) In each case the locum tenens will draw from Indian Revenues half the Staff pay of the appointment from the date of the commencement of the permanent incumbent's leave until relieved.

Provision will shortly be made for the special appointment of Native Officers of long and meritorious service as Honorary A.D.C.'s on the personal staff of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Major-General P. J. Maitland relinquished charge of the duties of Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, on April 27th, Colonel E. De-Brath, the 1st Deputy Secretary, taking over the officiating appointment the following day. Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Command, officiates as 1st Deputy Secretary, vice Colonel DeBrath.

No further intimation has been received from General Gaselee regarding the secondary reduction of the China Force. It seems unlikely this will be made for several weeks to come. Measures are likely to be taken to secure the training of Native Reservists belonging to the regiments of the Field Army in the use of the '303 rifles. They would be unless in the ranks of regiments rearmed with that rifle if they did not receive some such training when called up for their annual drill and musketry.

DEPARTURES MAY 23.—Cartlay, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. A. M. C., to join to Agra.

Dobbin, Lieutenant, Bengals, Northamptons, to rejoin to Fyzabad.

Carey, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, Northamptons, to rejoin to Fyzabad.

Leney, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, 3rd K. O. Hussars, to join to Lucknow.

Hall, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, Yorkshire Regiment, to join to Sitapur.

Oldfield, Major, Bengal, Ordnance Department on duty to Allahabad.

Burton, 2nd-Lieutenant, Punjab 4th Dragoon Guards, to join to Rawal Pindi.

Crozier, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab 2nd South Staffords, to join to Sabathu.

Brett, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st Wiltshire Regiment to join to Peshawar.

Hare, 2nd-Lieutenant, Punjab S. W. Borderers, to join to Peshawar.

Montgomery, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, 1st East Yorks to join to Sholapur.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, R. E., officiating Assistant Adjutant General is posted to the Bombay District.

Major Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers is directed to proceed to England to join the 4th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bombay Lancers—Captain Griffith, Squadron Commander.

Captain Cobham, Squadron Commander pro tem.

Lieutenant Crawford, Squadron Commander pro tem (seconded).

Lieutenant Keogh, Squadron Commander pro tem to move up grade in succession pro tem, vice Capt Baynes, 2nd Squadron Commander pro tem seconded on his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

Lieut. Abbey, Squadron Officer, seconded to be 4th Squadron Commander, pro tem, vice Lieut Keogh and to remain seconded. Lieut. Griffith, Squadron Officer to be 4th Squadron Commander pro tem vice Lieut Abbey seconded.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, India, it is notified that Captain Marshall No. 7 Battery, Mountain Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Quetta, vice Captain Haye, Royal Garrison Artillery, promoted.

Captain McHardy on service in South Africa has been appointed to No. 7 battery Mountain Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, vice Captain Marshall appointed Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Quetta.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant Trotter, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps :—

Captain Lock, Staff-Corps, Double Company Commander, 2nd Bombay Grenediers, for one year.

Lieutenant Cassels, Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Lieut. Hore, West Yorkshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, 6 months on medical certificate out of India.

Major Fraser, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, 5 months on private affairs out of India.

Lieut.-Col. Penrose, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant Deolali Irregular Force, 6 months on private affairs granted by the Secretary of State.

Lieutenant Mathew, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to 22nd June on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State,

Lieutenant Arthur, 7th Bombay Lancers, 3 months on medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State.

Lieutenant Colonel Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry, to the 25th September on private affairs.

NO OPENING FOR EUROPEANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The High Commissioner of Johannesburg having been asked whether respectable Europeans were wanted for the Police in South Africa has replied that there is no chance of such persons obtaining employment in the police or otherwise at present. It notified here, therefore, that no more passages will be given in India to men wishing to go to South Africa.

THE L. G. C. BOMBAY.

Major-General Westmacott, Commanding Mhow, exercises Command of the Forces, Bombay, vice General Low on privilege leave.

LIEUTENANT COCHRANE.

Lieutenant Cochrane, 4th Hussars, died at Kamptee yesterday of sunstroke.

INVESTITURE OF INDIAN ORDERS.

A small investiture of orders of the Indian Empire and the Star of India takes place at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, June 5th at 9-30 o'clock in the evening.

THE LAST BATCH OF BOER PRISONERS.

The "City of Cambridge" with the last batch of Boer prisoners for India is due at Ceylon on the 29th instant en route to Madras.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

Sir H. Seymour King has sent five thousand rupees to the Victoria Memorial Fund.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. J. R. C. Nicolls, officiates Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. G. K. Watts on leave.

Mr. J. Manson officiates as manager. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. A. R. Hill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent is permitted to resign the Government service.

HALF A MILLION ON FAMINE RELIEF.

Close on half a million people are now on famine relief in Western India. To-days's returns show an increase, of 36,262 on last week's figures, mostly in Bombay and Baroda territory.

The totals now are Bombay, 353,247 ; Bombay Native States, 441,462 ; Baroda 25,649; Hyderabad, 13913, Central India States 5,712 ; and Madras 5,165.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA vs. R. A's AND R. E's.

Play to-day started at noon, when Simla went to the wickets and compiled 193, towards which French contributed 40, Oaslow 30, Lord Suffolk 33, Cotgrave 20, and Rellner 20 (not out). The bowlers were Harthy, Smyth and Wace.

The Gunners and Sappers went in about 4 p. m. and were out by 6 p. m. for 190 runs, towards which Fegan contributed 40, Smallwood 39, Muspratt-Williams 33, Lindy 26 and Wace 24. The bowlers were Pigram and Waldo.

The weather was fine.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Majors J. R. Roberts and W. J. Lumsden, I.M.S., Bengal, are posted Residency-Surgeons, Indore and Gwalior, respectively.

Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S., Residency-Surgeon, Persian Gulf, has three months' leave from 5th June, Assistant Surgeon J. Lobo from Bushire officiating.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. F. Supple, R. A. M. C. is brought on the Administrative Staff, vice Colonel Hughes, deceased.

Unattached List—Second Lieutenants Keighly, Sanders, Fraser, Egerton, Oliver, Biscoe, Apthorpe, Butterfield, Coleridge, Young, Hughes, MacMahan, Rainhold, Boyd, Bignell, Street, Bennett, Rae and Wheeler and 2nd Lieut-Cole, R. A., are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieut Colonel H. Mecalman and A. Lawrie, I M S., and Hon Captain J. Lealy, are permitted to retire.

A. Fletcher, Bombay Military Works Services, and A. Mason, Bombay Commissariat Transport are transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Sergeant E. Higgins and Sergeant Instructor R. Morris of the Bombay Unattached List receive the Long Service Medals.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Gillespie resigns his commission.

Brigadier General Sir Hector MacDonald will command the Southern District on arrival in India.

Lieutenant Amery, 1st Royal Highlanders, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant Hogg is transferred from R. F. A. to Squadron Officer, 1st Central India Horse.

Captain Walters Officiates as Commanding Officer of the 24th Bombay Infantry with Captain Swigg Second in Command.

Veterinary Major Gunn, Superintendent Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, has three months' privilege leave from the 13th proximo.

Major MacDonald, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Richards, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are permitted to return to duty from sick leave at Home.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. C. Marsh is appointed Sub-Lieutenant.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

In modification of a previous notification Mr. Pt S. V. FitzGerald, Political Superintendent, Palanpur, has been granted, with effect from the 12th February last, privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for one year, on medical certificate. The privilege leave is a concession for famine duty.

Lieutenant N. B. Dunscombe 28th Bombay Infantry has been appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, in addition to his military duties.

In supersession of a previous notification Mr. E. G. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests third grade and Divisonal Forest Officer, Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty days from the 3rd April.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagur has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough on very urgent private affairs for four months.

Messrs. C. H. Blathwayt, G. A. Thomas, W. W. Smart, J. E. B. Hodson and P. W. Monie, I. C. S., passed on the 29th March, the lower standard Revenue Departmental examination. Messrs. Blathwayt and Thomas passed an examination in Kanarese, Messrs. Smart and Monie in Marathi and Mr. Hodson in Gujarati.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., has been appointed assistant to the Collector of Dharwar ; Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C.S., becomes assistant to the Collector of Belgaum; Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., assistant to the Collector of Satara ; Mr. I. E. B. Hodson, I.C.S., assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, and Messrs. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., and J. P. Brander, I.C.S., have been appointed assistants to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. Honner, Inspector, Northern Frontier, Assara Beat passed on the 27th March an examination according to the lower standard test prescribed for officers of the Salt Department.

Dr. M. O'Brien, has been appointed District Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the Sholapur district.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., has been appointed a member of the Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. P. J. Mead, B. A. (Cantab) I. C. S., has been appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and separate departments.

The services of Lieut. R. S. Phillips, 2nd Sikhs, have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for employment on plague duty.

The services of Lieut. E. E. C. Dalgleish, I. S. C. have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

REVIVAL OF NOTTS CRICKET.

THE glory of Notts cricket has not, it seems, passed away, and this season from all accounts the lace county cricketers will have a really fine all-round side and one which may possibly emulate the doings of the team of the early and middle eighties when Notts was in the zenith of its power. Despite the tediously slow play that Notts players have developed of late years the county has always been a favourite with a large section of the cricket public and there will be many, both at Home and in India, who will be glad at the changed fortunes of the county. Several very likely players have come to the front this year and the danger that at one time threatened Notts when the old players retire may now safely be said to have passed. Of the new players who will receive trials in the team this season the Hon. H. Herbert, A. Cartwright, Hallam Antnony, and Chambers are the best, and judging from the result of the Colts match and the match against the M. C. C., all are likely to prove extremely valuable adjuncts to the county. Quite one of the most refreshing features is the strength of the bowling. Since the halcyon days when the Notts' attack was borne by the Shaws, Morley, Barnes and Flowers, it is doubtful if the county has ever been so strong in this department of the game as at the present time. Wass and J. Gunn made a great advance last season and both may now fairly be said to be in the front rank of bowlers. Hallam has done well for Lancashire in previous years and from all accounts is in wonderful form this season. Chambers and Atkinson are likely to train on, especially the first named, and in addition there are J. A. Dixon, A. O. Jones and Dench, who can all bowl more than a bit. The batting, too, with Arthur Shrewsbury, William Gunn, Dixon, Jones, and Dench all in form and such valuable reserves as Herbert, Cartwright, Groves and Goodacre among the amateurs, and Anthony, Mason, and Iremonger of the professionals, will be stronger than that of most of the other counties. If any team is to lower the colours of the Tykes this season, I imagine, it will be Notts. Anyhow their performances in the County Championship competition will be followed with the closest interest.

R.

THE BOERS AND AHMEDNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although no Pro-Boer, I was glad to see the explanation which "Shikari" offers in the "Gazette" to-day in regard to the possible confusion between the two Ahmednagars. Still, it does not quite explain away the significant comment which a British Officer made to me when the first batch of Boer prisoners reached Bombay. The s.s. Hawarden Castle was then lying in the Princes Dock and none of the prisoners had at that time come ashore. Some of the Boers were merry and singing, and this led an officer on duty to remark : "They won't sing when they have been at Ahmednagar for six months." Presumably the British officer knew what he was talking about and presumably he did not confuse the military station with the place on the tributary of the Sabarmati to which your correspondent refers.—Yours, &c.,

LOOKER ON.

Bombay, May 23.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. BERTHELOT AT THE ACADEMY.

RUSSO-FRENCH PLAN OF ACTION.

PARIS, MAY 4.

THE reception into the French Academy of M. Berthelot to-day was really interesting and important. Some of these functions are so but by convention. M. Berthelot holds in France a position similar to that held by Professor Mommsen in Germany. Both are perhaps the greatest men in their respective countries. M. Berthelot is not only the greatest living chemist—he is a writer, a statesman, and, lastly, was the friend from early childhood of that other great Frenchman, Renan. No living Frenchman has carried scientific speculation further than M. Berthelot, and yet his culture, though deep at places, and, indeed, unfathomable to the bulk of his audience, is at the same time encyclopædic. Professor Mommsen said of M. Berthelot the other day, "if he were a German the Government would not give him a place, but would have long ago settled upon him an annuity of one hundred thousand marks to enable him to work as he pleased in his laboratory. In politics the new member of the French Academy is a Liberal. In the crisis that rent the country recently he was on the side of justice. His speech this afternoon was a fabric woven of the most solid and lasting materials evolved by the human mind. A curious circumstance was that the usual reply by an old Academician to the new-comer's speech was delivered by one who is at the opposite pole of thought to M. Berthelot. M. Jules Lemaitre is a Nationalist and the President of the Ligue de la Patrie Francaise, a Clerical, a deft spinner-out of words, and, as regards science, he confessed this afternoon that he was an ignoramus.

M. Berthelot's speech was, according to custom, a eulogium of his predecessor, the late M. Bertrand, the mathematician, whose works on transcendent mathematics are standard works at all the French Universities. M. Berthelot's opinion from some points of view, admirable, but would be unlikely to interest the general reader. In the closing part of his speech, M. Berthelot indulged in a sly hit at the Academy. "An Academy's prestige," he said, "is due to the personal prestige of every one of its members. An Academy must never reverse this relation, and think that it communicates to its members virtues that they do not already possess. If the election of eminent men raises an Academy in public opinion the election of mediocrities lowers it."

The general opinion in official circles and the diplomatic body is that M. Delcasse's visit to St. Petersburg has resulted in a complete reconciliation of certain divergencies of views between the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg, which had inevitably arisen from the manifold occurrences of the past year, both in the Near and in the Far East, and in Western Europe. It is believed that the conferences between the Ministers on these matters have led to the settlement of a general plan of common action on the part of France and Russia in regard to all circumstances and situations that can reasonably be anticipated in this triple sphere of international political activity in the immediate future, but that, nevertheless, this agreement has not gone so far as to take the form of any addition to the existing terms of the alliance between the two countries.

Much comment is also aroused by the attentions shown to M. Delcasse by M. Witte, the Minister of Finance. M. Witte has the reputation of a man who is far from lavish of personal attentions to those with whom he is brought into contact unless he is actuated by particular motives. The fact that he has had several prolonged interviews with M. Delcasse, has displayed marked amiability in his intercourse with him, and even accompanied him to the station on his departure is, therefore, generally interpreted as a proof that the two Ministers must have had important conferences together regarding the financial relations of Russia and France with a view to smoothing away as far as possible all conceivable causes of misunderstanding on economic and financial matters. There has been considerable risk of such misunderstandings arising lowing to the critical financial and economic position of Russia, and it is presumed that the conferences of M. Delcasse and M. Witte turned largely on methods of remedying this state of things and averting its evil consequences. It is, however, generally agreed that there is little prospect of a Russia loan being successfully raised in France under present conditions, and that if Russia contemplates such a loan, a considerable period will be required for preparing public sentiment in France, the latter having been very unfavourably affected by the painful experiences of French capitalists—both great and small—who have investments in Russia, owing to the severe economic and financial crisis which has now prevailed in this country for several years.

According to private news from Algiers, the Arab rebellion in certain districts still smoulders dangerously, and other outbreaks are expected. M. Lutaud the Prefect, has returned to Marguerite, and Miliana, and troops will be kept in reserve around the forests in which the Arabs are encamped. Efforts are made to keep this state of things as secret as possible for the excellent reason of avoiding unnecessary panic, but above all to prevent the rebels from realising that they have alarmed the authorities. Several prisoners declare that they have been present at councils of war in which plans of wholesale insurrection have been discussed by the chiefs. They do not deny the theory that non-Arab agents have encouraged them. M. Jonnart is endeavouring to obtain the appointment of a secretary general for native affairs. The Governor considers that the administration in this respect is neglected, the only aim being to favour lucrative schemes of spoliation for rich colonists without any protesting or educating influence. The curious fact has come to light that the only papers which circulate among the tribes are revolutionary organs. It seems that the assault on M. Max Regis at Algiers has been greatly exaggerated. It is now proved that provocation in the shape of a missile thrown by one of Max Regis's friends led to the firing of shots from an old revolver, the wounds inflicted being of the most trivial kind, and the shots merely grazing the skin. The idea of assassination is ridiculous, the circumstances pointing merely to one of those pettty squabbles which the anti-Semitic Mayor of Algiers seems ever destined to provoke.

The Commentry affair is no longer an enigma as far as its chief object is concerned. It appears that the wonderful "ferrochrome" is only another form of the numerous preparations used for glass tiles, the chief secret of which is held by an Austrian sculptor living in Paris. In a great measure it is already shared by several firms, including that of Krupp. The correspondence discovered refers only to employment. At the Ministry of War very little is made of the incident, although Marandon and Ivanovitz still remain in custody, and will eventually be tried in camera before the ordinary police tribunal. The fact that the Intelligence Bureau has been limited to technical work, prevents the customary effusion of Chauvinist papers. The legends of an Austrian baroness with a salon to which officers are enticed has been revived, as also the unfounded statement that German officers visited the wine-shop keeper Marandon.

Col. Picquart in to-day's "Revue Blanche" devotes an article to the uncomplimentary remarks of Bjornstjerne Bjornson on "French intellectuality." He states that the Norwegian writer's home truths, however ill-relished, are more indulgent than they might have been. He instances the case of the painter A. Bocklin, not being known in France, and adds:—Personally, I have realised not only that Bocklin is utterly unknown, but that a Frenchman who does not share this ignorance may be in danger. In November 1897, when the General Staff was quaking in its shoes lest the Dreyfus Affair should be reopened, the Black Cabinet was feverishly active. The authors of the judicial crime of 1894 wished to save Esterhazy and each other, and nothing was neglected. My own correspondence was assiduously opened and copied, with a little touching up. At the end of one of my letters an allusion was made to Bocklin and his picture, "Le Bois Sacre," in the Museum at Bale. Here there was evidence enough to hang a man. When I was examined by M. Tavernier, the reporter of the Council of War, he read me the letter, and asked me in severe tones what this conventional phrasing meant. I must confess that I felt inclined not to answer, and to leave this magistrate, who had kept me in prison for fifty days, to sink into an abyss of ridicule. The love of truth made me reply, laughingly, that he had only to open a Baedeker's Guide. The Colonel is convinced that this would have been used as a clandestine manœuvre against him if the Supreme Court had not fulfilled its mission so thoroughly.

George Miller, an American, has been arrested for the safe robbery at the American Express Company in the rue Scribe. He is forty, with a fair beard and of rather gentlemanly appearance. He was actually found to be carrying dynamite cartridges and fulminate capsules in his portmanteau. He had been staying at a fashionable hotel in the rue de Rivoli, where it is believed that he stole money from one of the rooms. He there gave the name of James Jamuel. A man who was travelling in the same train has been arrested at Amiens as an accomplice. The prisoner denies that the young mulatto Segee was a party to the robbery. Another clever attempt to rob a jewellery establishment in the Place de l'Opera has been happily frustrated. The rooms above were unoccupied, and it was discovered that the plaster of the flooring had been loosened.

The abolition of the famous Moscow decree of Napoleon I, concerning the Comedie Francaise is now a matter of discussion. The permanent judicial council of the House of Moliere has transferred the case to the Council of State. It appears that the censure forbidding the production of "Monsieur Mystere" considered that the title might be offensive to M. Louis Andrieux, a former Prefect of Police, to whom the appellation was applied in connection with some extraordinary judicial proceedings during which it came out that in the exercise of his delicate office he had been known in certain quarters as "Monsieur Mystere." The subject of the play is a love affair in which the hero is an unfrocked priest.

M. de Pressense, writing in the "Aurore," says that there is nothing very new in Count Tolstoy's doctrine. Many noble souls have passed through the agony of breaking from their Church, but their influence around them is, as a rule, small. Tolstoy's intensity and whole-souled honesty give his writings a conquering power. If ever a man cultivated the spirit and sacrificed the letter, it is Tolstoy. In Christianity he has kept nothing but the Gospel, in the Gospel nothing but Christ, in Christ, having brushed aside miracles and dogma, he keeps nothing but the living Word, precepts of conduct, practical eaching. By a curious contradiction, however, this iconoclast, having destroyed the letter for the sake of the spirit, instals again the letter in his religion of the spirit. To these parables, counsels, teachings of Christ, which he has extracted from the husk, he attributes a literal meaning, an absolute value, an unchanging interpretation an he rests his pyramid of salvation on the fragile point of non-resistance. This contradiction shows once more that there is a limit to the highest intelligence. But the decree of the Synod is a terrible judgment against the Orthodox Church. All the spiritual sap of Russian Christianity is concentrated in Tolstoy, and the Holy Synod, which has not a word to say against social crimes and individual sins, vents its rage on this latter-day saint.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 3.

THE Southern Cycling Club held its annual six hours' race on Herne Hill track last Saturday, and what gave early promise of being an interesting event was sadly marred by frequent spills. The track, as may be remembered, is built of wood, and lacks the surface and banking necessary for safety with the increased speed of modern cycles, consequently accidents are very frequent, especially considering the few meetings of importance now held on this once popular race path. In this race, open to any class of bicycle, singles, tandems and triplets were represented, A. Tate and F. Lockyear, a fast tandem pair repeating their achievement of last year by winning the race with a mileage of 153 miles 230 yards. S. Poynor, P. E. Monkhouse and H. E. Lee on a triplet were second having covered a distance of 147 miles 1135 yards, whilst C. W. R. Paterson on a single was a matter of some 600 yards behind. The triplet crew broke amateur record from 37 to 66 miles, a fact of possible importance to the riders but of little value or interest to the cycling world, as the records are still behind the performances achieved on singles and tandems.

A successful motor driving competition was held in the grounds of the Crystal Palace last Saturday under the auspices of the English Motor Club and the rules of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. The course had been carefully selected with a view of providing a give-and-take road similar to the conditions found on an ordinary highway, with various gradients and turns such as would require the skill of expert drivers. The competition was a demonstration to the public of the control exercised by a driver over his car, starting, stopping and steering, being exhibited in an eminently satisfactory manner. At the close of the driving competition a 200 yards speed contest was held resulting in a dead heat between C. Jarrott on an 8 h. p. tricycle, and the Hon. C. S. Rolls on a 24 h. p. racing car. The time was 13 2-5 secs. or a rate of over 33 3-4 miles an hour.

At the present time there appears to be an exceptional number of cycling accidents occurring throughout the country all of a more or less serious nature, in many instances, as is so frequently the case, directly traceable to want of care on the rider's part. But there are cases, however, of accidents occurring owing to circumstances beyond the control of the rider, although the following report of a double accident does not necessarily come under this category.

A solicitor of Annan was cycling in the neighbourhood of Ecclesfechan (Scotland) when he met with a serious accident, being thrown so heavily to the ground that he layed in the road in a semi-unconscious state. Another wheelman riding in the same direction coming across a fellow cyclist in such a serious condition immediately hurried off to secure medical assistance, but in his haste, he to, met with an accident, which proved even of a more serious nature. He was carefully removed to Ecclesfechan, were it was discovered that the injuries were of so serious a nature that the medical men would not allow his removal home.

Simplicity in cycle construction is a point which should always be one of the chief items aimed at by the maker, and although it is so in many cases there are at the present time quite too many machines upon the market in which the very opposite is evident. If it were easier to make an intricate adjustment than a simple one, the fact could be understood, but of course on this point there can be no question whatever. The reason doubtless is the constant seeking for so called "improvement" in the search for which some makers are rather apt to miss the true point of aim and to diverge off into something which, when complete is no doubt pretty and clever, but, which for all that is not inaptly termed "new fangled." Some of the bottom bracket and chain adjustments of to-day are things to be shunned. Let the prospective cyclist take advice on this point and see that the machine he purchases is one which he himself can manage and that easily.

Quite recently two North London cycle dealers were charged with alleged wholesale theft of cycles. They were remanded and brought up again for trial. Out of no less than twenty-six bicycles found by the police on the prisoners' premises, nineteen were identified as having been stolen from various people. The judge sentenced the younger of the two to nine months imprisonment and the elder just double that term—In both cases with hard labour. The decision should have a salutary effect. Cycle stealing is a crime the performance of which is to-day rendered quite easy by the carelessness of the owners of the machines, whom it behoves to be more careful than they are.

The lamentable accident by which a lady cyclist recently met her death in the Holloway Road, London, has given rise to the question again being asked as to whether it is advisable that such fatal accidents "should be possible." Clearly the inference is that the cycle should be prohibited the passage of London streets, or at any rate a portion of them, within a certain period of the day, a regulation, which were it put into force, would be an exceedingly unjust one. Accidents are bound to happen in every branch of pastime, no matter how careful or how expert the rider or player may be and an expert mounted upon a cycle is as safe as, if not much safer than, any one driving a horse and cart or similar combination. The cycle is immediately amenable to the wife of the rider which is rather more than can be said for all horses.

LADY POWER PALMER held a large garden party at Snowdon on Wenesday afternoon at which ladies attended in half-mourning. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala were amongst those present. The latter will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor at Barnes Court this afternoon.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

The Commissioner in his memorandum, dated the 23rd April, reported that for the quarter ending the 31st March 1901, 475 houses were visited and 304 notices were issued for improvement, while the number of houses declared unfit for human habitation was 60.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner be recorded and that a committee of members, whom he named, be appointed to draw up a memorial to be addressed to the Government of Bombay, asking the Government to be good enough to relieve the Municipality of all the expenditure in connection with the Epidemic Diseases' Act. Mr. Hormusji in support of his motion said that in order to enable their executive officers to serve notices on 304 land owners they had to spend ten thousand rupees. That showed that to serve a notice on one house owner they had to give Rs 310. It was stated that they spent Rs 39,000 per annum in connection with the House Inspection Staff. This money was not well spent. The late Municipal Commissioner had frankly admitted that although Rs. 40,000 was spent every year for the purpose of house inspection, and although in connection with the plague they had spent fifty lacs of rupees, no appreciable difference had been seen as yet so far as the sanitation of the City was concerned. That being the case it was not necessary to incur any expense with regard to the House Inspection Department. What they had been doing hitherto in connection with the house inspection was unjustifiable.

The President ruled the proposition of Mr. Hormusji out of order.

Mr. R. M. Sayani then moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner be recorded.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia wished to inquire as to the amount of the plague expenditure, but the President ruled him out of order.

The proposition was then adopted.

THE MALABAR HILL AND OTHER DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

EXPERT ADVICE SANCTIONED.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe having asked for and obtained priority moved that Mr. James be deputed to take the opinion of experts in connection with the drainage of the Malabar Hill and villages in the Northern part of the Island. Mr. Cuffe explained that it was first decided that the drainage of Malabar Hill should be carried out on the Shone system. The cost for this was estimated at nine lacs of rupees. Now it was deemed advisable that instead of the Shone system, the drainage of Malabar Hill should be carried out according to the bacteriological system. It was said that thereby the Corporation would save some two lacs of rupees. The net cost to the Corporation, of taking expert advice allowing for the saving through Mr. James being on deputation leave and including the expert's fees would not be more than Rs. 1,504. Mr. James would consult the firm with which the late Mr. Santo Crimp was associated.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil suggested that Mr. James should be authorised to consult the experts not only about the Malabar Hill drainage, but also about drainage in other parts of the city. Many persons thought that the insanitary condition of the town was due to defective drainage. It would, therefore, be advisable to ask Mr. James to take expert opinion with reference to the drainage of the Fort and other parts of the town.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Corporation proceeded with the consideration of the following by-laws to be made under section 461 (II) of the Municipal Act, submitted by the Committee appointed by the Corporation:—The Joint Schools Committee shall for the purpose of efficient school inspection, divide the city into wards and assign one or more wards to each Member of the Committee. Each Member of the Committee shall visit each Municipal school within the ward or wards assigned to him at least once in every six months, and shall record his visit in a book to be specially kept for the purpose. The Joint Schools' Committee shall, wherever practicable, appoint a Local Committee in each ward where the schools are located, consisting of respectable local residents, both male and female, and every Local Committee thus appointed should be requested to visit the schools in their ward during school hours as often as they think fit and record such remarks concerning them as they shall deem proper in a book to be called the "Visitors' Book."

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote the bye-laws were approved.

MR. SLADEN'S JOINING ALLOWANCE.

The Commissioner forwarded letters regarding the late Acting Commissioner, Mr. Sladen's travelling expenses and his pay and exchange compensation allowance during joining time.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Corporation did not think that any allowances due to Mr. Sladen for a period anterior to that on which he took charge of the Office of Municipal Commissioner, could be legally defrayed out of Municipal funds. A similar question, he said, cropped up during the time of Mr. Snow. The Corporation declined to pay and they wrote to the Government. The Government replied sanctioning the allowance and stated that they thought the Corporation could defray such allowance from the Municipal Funds. The Corporation again wrote to the Government on the point and they referred the matter to the Government of India. The latter wrote stating that when the Municipal Act came under consideration for amendment, Section 118 which referred to this matter, should be amended so as to expressly authorise the payment of joining allowance to Government officers appointed to the office of Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Cuffe pointed out that the Corporation had paid Dr. Turner's joining allowance from the date on which he handed over his former appointment.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee said that Mr. Harvey in two letters recommended the payment of Mr. Sladen's allowance, but was it right of him to have done so when there was a precedent which he did not bring before their notice.

Sir Bhalchandra pointed out in reply to Mr. Cuffe, that the appointment of the Commissioner did not rest with the Corporation but that of the Executive Health Officer did.

The motion was adopted.

MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS' COSTS.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

MR. BAPTISTA DEFIES THE CHAIR.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that sanction be given to the payment of Rs 21,000 being the amount for which the Municipal Solicitors' claim in respect of the preparation of amendments of the Municipal Act had been compromised by the Commissioner.

Mr. Lund seconded the motion.

Mr. Baptista who had given notice of motion on the subject withdrew it and moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded and that the President be requested to inform the Commissioner that the Corporation regretted its inability to give the requisite sanction.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Baptista speaking against the motion said preparing amendments to the Municipal Act was "ultra vires" and the expenses could not legally be incurred.

The Chairman again ruled him out of order as the legality of the question was not now open to discussion.

Mr. Baptista continued his remarks and trenched again on forbidden ground

The Chairman warmly requested him to obey the ruling of the Chair and to sit down.

Mr. Baptista instead of complying with this request went on to argue about extravagance and the need for economy. After he had repeated his argument on this matter several times he proceeded again to touch upon the legality of having incurred the particular expense.

The Chairman : I am very sorry, but you are travelling over different ground from the resolution. The question of the legality or propriety of paying this account was discussed by the Corporation some time ago, and the Corporation resolved to compromise the matter. At that time the Corporation had full opportunity to go into the question and you had the same opportunity. But

(Hear, hear). I only thought the ruling—(interruption)

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee moved and Dr. Sukhia seconded a further amendment that counsel's opinion be taken on the question.

The Chairman ruled this out of order.

Dr. Dadachanji proceeded to refer to a section of the Municipal Act empowering such payments.

Mr. Baptista rose to a point of order observing that Dr. Dadachanji was dealing with the legality of the question.

The Chairman said he was not.

Mr. Hormusjee next rose to a point of order on the the same subject and he was equally ruled out.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin moved another amendment that the consideration of the item be postponed till the next monthly meeting.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded this amendment.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Hormusji Vakil and Mr. K. M. Shroff continued the discussion.

Mr. T. W. Caffe, in replying on the debate, said that when the matter was sent back to the Standing Committee by the Corporation, they intended that the amount to be settled by compromise should be paid. If the Corporation now refused to sanction the payment, it would stultify itself. He was sure that the Corporation would sanction the payment.

Mr. Kazi's amendment on being put to the vote was carried. It was then put as a substantive proposition, when it was lost amidst laughter.

THE QUESTION OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved: 'That the Commissioner be requested (a) to inform the Corporation at an early date whether house connections on the closed (pipe) system of drainage have been made on the premises on each of the following roads or any part thereof and when, viz:—The Pedder Road, the Warden Road, the Altamount Road, the Ridge Road the Nepean Road, the Nepean Sea Road, the Mount Pleasant Road, the Deongersey Road, the Narayen Dabholker Road, and the Gowalia Tank Road, and (b) to give the statistics of plague cases and of mortality from (1) plague, (2) other fevers, and (3) other causes, in four separate columns, in the houses, bungalows, out-houses, etc., situate, or opening on each of the abovementioned roads, giving separate statistics in two parts in cases where a road or roads out of those mentioned above have house-connections made in one part and no house-connections made in another, from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1901."

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that Dr. Sukhia could find the information asked for in the administration report of the Municipality.

Mr. Shroff said that he admired the zeal, energy and industry of some of the new members of the Corporation, but at the same time he would say that if these gentlemen would study the past records of the Corporation, they would save much valuable time of the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia having replied on the debate, the motion was put to the vote and carried.

LEGALITY OF STANDING COMMITTEE RULES.

Mr. J. Baptista moved that a committee be appointed to report within one month upon the sufficiency or legality of the rules framed by the Standing Committee under Sections 169, 170 and 276 of the Municipal Act by their Resolution No. 13650, dated 27th of March 1901, printed on pages 1023-27 of the Proceedings of the Standing Committee for the month of March 1901.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion, which was carried.

QUESTION OF THE OWNERSHIP OF A TANK.

Mr. J. Baptista moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report:—(a) In whom is vested the ownership of the tank situated at Matharpakadi? (b) What objections there are, if any, to fill up this filth tank, and thus convert it into a play-ground for the boys in the neighbourhood, and (c) Why the streets in the Matharpakadi Oort are not kept in sufficient repair so as to prevent the accumulation of rain-water in various parts of the place?"

Dr. D. Monte seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

WATERING OF MATUNGA ROADS.

On a motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia it was resolved 'That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 12442; and his reply No. 31792, dated the 1st March 1901, and he be requested to inform the Corporation why the roads at Naigam and Matunga are not still being watered.'"

The Commissioner said that his information was that these particular roads were watered since the end of March.

Mr. Wadia said that there were complaints from the inhabitants of the locality with regard to the matter after the end of March, namely on the 7th of April last.

PERSONATION AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia moved.

'That the Commissioner will be pleased to inform the Corporation of any steps he may have taken or intends to take against a person (an eunuch) who personated a Mahomedan lady voter at the Head Municipal Office during the distribution of voting papers in January last, giving out as much information as he may have in connection with the above personation.'

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected.

THE DUTIES OF DIVISIONAL AND DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji moved 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what specific duties are now performed by the Divisional and Deputy Health Officers, and whether there are any particular duties which the latter cannot as properly and efficiently discharge as the former.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin seconded the proposition which was carried.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia it was resolved 'That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if the litigation with the Bombay Tramway Company will delay the introduction of electric light into the City."

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S PREPARATION ON PLAGUE.

Dr. N. Sukhia moved 'That in view of the encouraging results published in the English and Vernacular journals of Bombay, and of the favourable opinion of several of the qualified Medicos of Bombay re Professor Gajjar's Iodine Trichloride preparation on plague and other fevers, the Corporation is of opinion that a fair trial should now be given to this preparation at all the Municipal Hospitals by administering the preparation in every alternate case of plague, relapsing (famine) fever and malarial fevers that is admitted in the Hospitals, and the Commissioner be requested to report as to the results of such trial for every quarter of the year.'

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra said that many medical gentlemen had been collecting information about the medicine. He thought that it was too premature that such a notice should be brought forward at this juncture and he asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the motion.

Dr. Sukhia was given leave to withdraw the motion.

LEAKAGE OF WATER AT BARBAR LANE.

On the motion of Dr. N. Sukhia, it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to report why the department concerned failed to take immediate steps to prevent leakage of water for over a week at Barber Lane from the Water Pipe underneath the ground, though the Commissioner's attention was drawn to the said leakage on 29th April, and again on 2nd May 1901, and whether the Commissioner or the Head of the Department has taken due notice of the dilatoriness and negligence of those responsible for the continuance of the said leakage, and, if so, what?'

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE following are the reduced rates for parcel post:—Not exceeding 20 tolas 2 as., not exceeding 40 tolas 4 as., for every additional 40 tolas 2 as., exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 480 tolas Rs. 3, for every additional 40 tolas 4as. The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel. Registration (two annas) is obligatory in the case of a parcel exceeding 440 tolas, an insured parcel or a parcel addressed to a place for which a customs declaration is required.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is etically, as refreshing for he mouth as a bat for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 21, Apollo treet. Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

On "The Relations Between Officers and Men on Active Service" Mr. Erskine Childers discourses as one who knows all about it. Mr. Evelyn I. Mardon writes on "British East Africa" of which he complains the average Englishman knows little or nothing. Government will not give a subsidy with the consequence that there is no direct steamboat, service from England to East Africa or Zanzibar, German or French boats taking the traveller there. Mr. Mardon winds up with the advice that "if we wish to do anything with East Africa, we must improve external and internal communications. We must knock every atom of fight out of the natives' (will they not wish they had never been discovered?) "We must improve the administration and free it from too much Foreign Office control, we must get English and Indian settlers, and finally we must spend a little money in discovering and developing the natural resources of the country." A delightful article by C. W. on "Greek Masterpieces" recently discovered off Cerigo, with illustrations will be welcomed by artistic readers. "The Wrong Tolstoi" enters into a discussion of the action of the Holy Synod in excommunicating Tolstoi for the heterodox opinions he persistently published. He has never made a secret of the fact that he rejects almost every tenet held by the Russian Church and its ritual and ceremonies as well. His followers and admirers are inconsistent in the bitter outcry they raise at the excommunication that has at last been fulminated against their idol. G. L. Calderon holds that there are two Tolstois, the right and the wrong, and it is the wrong one who has been excommunicated. He goes on to show this quality and contradiction of belief and existence in the amiable novelist, in a very readable article. Cricketers have some interesting matter in "The Lost Art of Catching" by Harold Macfarlane. Two literary articles and a religious one, with a further instalment of "Tristram of Blent" leave little to be desired in the "Monthly Review."

SANDOW'S MAGAZINE has much on Cricket, on Football, on National Physical Education, and Swimming, on Schwingen, or Throwing, a favorite Swiss pastime. At a recent festival at which ten thousand gymnasts from all parts of Switzerland were assembled, the men of Brienz carried off the prizes. Donald Morrison writes on "How to Learn to Swim." All the papers are lavishly illustrated and a short story lightens the pages.

ST. NICHOLAS for May is brimful of stories, verses, pictures and fun besides interesting details of Natural history and science, and facts about books and reading riddles and letters.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE has an account of the Annual Meeting at the Imperial Institute of the National Indian Association "an article on "Mythology, some reviews. "Lore for the Children" with some Indian and personal intelligence, keeping up interest in the relations between past and present Indians and Anglo-Indians.

THE KAYASTHA SAMACHAR is published at Allahabad and has many contributors, who write on "India 1889-1898," on "Knowledge of the World", on "Reform and Reformers" on "India and Lord Curzon," on "The Kayastha World" and there are notes on various subjects—legal, literary, educational, &c. reviews, and correspondence, with selections from writings notably from Mr. William Digby on Mr. Horace Bell's Railways and Famines in India.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENT IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

A telegram published towards the end of April stating that Italian vessels had bombarded various points on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden caused people in Italy to wonder if the Italian Government was about to undertake any new action in that part of the world. Explanations now obtainable show however, says the Morning Post's Rome correspondent writing a few days later that the Italian cruisers Colombo and Volta merely bombarded the houses and property of Osman Mahmud Jusuf, Sultan of the Migiurtini as a punishment forhis to observe his failure the conditions the Italian Potectorate.

The relations of Italy with the Migiurtini date from 1899 when the Italian Consul Signor Filonardi induced Jusuf Ali Jusuf Sultan of Obbia to persuade his neighbour and son-in-law Osman Mahmud Jusuf Sultan of the Migiurtini to accept the Italian protectorate. He undertook to observe the Berlin and Brussels Conventions with regard to the slave trade and the traffic in liquor and firearms, and in return he received an annual subsidy of 1,800 thalers from the Italian Government. Osman Mahmud demanded regular payment of his subsidy but neglected to observe his engagement with regard to the slave trade and firearms and paid no attention to the supremacy of the Italian flag. He refused to listen to the remonstrances of the Italian representatives and carried on a merry trade in French and Belgian rifles and cannon.

In view of the rising among the Ogaden Somalis the trade in arms became dangerous for the British and Italian possessions, and a few weeks since Signor Pessotolozza, Italian Consul at Zanzibar, started for the Red Sea on board the cruiser Colombo, with strict orders to reduce Osman Mahmud to reason. On April 1st the Colombo anchored before Hafun, on the Indian Ocean, where Osman Mahmud was staying He was summoned to go on board the cruiser, but refused to do so. The Colombo then bombarded his dwelling. The dwelling was distroyed and some of his followers were killed and wounded, but osman Mahmud managed to escape into the interrior. A landing party however captured a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. Next day the Colombo sailed to Bereda, norh of Cape Guardafui the chief residence of the recalcitrant Sultan. The residence was disroyed, but the only prisoner taken was one of Osman Mahmud's children.

The population of the coast had been warned before hand that the Sultan was to be punished, but they had been informed that the lives and property of the inhabitants would be safe. Consequently none of the natives took the Sultan's part. On April 9th the Sultan's residence at Bender Cassim, on the Gulf of Aden, was also bombarded and destroyed by the Colombo and the Volta. Nothing was done to the town of Ahula, the residence of Jusuf Ali Jusuf, Sultan of Obbia, who has always observed his engagements towards Italy.

In consequence of these operations the Italian Government will probably have to establish some new administration on the Gulf of Aden in place of the rule of Osman Mahmud. The region has considerable resources and under a good administration its trade might be developed. The ports on the Gulf of Aden possess good anchorage and might easily be made into valuable coaling stations.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Ackland W C	George W E	Reuther A
Alfretic Mrs	Gibson Geo	Rillo S
Allard A	Goldberg J	Salzmann Herman
Allen Mrs	Graves T W	Shilinsky C
Barret P G	Gunda Singh	Scott A C Miss
Bharamjee B D	Haskayne W Miss	Sessa A
Bobby J	Hepsesin H	Sinclair J G
Bode Rud	Hewitt B Mrs	Skulnik J R Mrs
Brener M Miss	Jasper A Mrs	Soares N
Cassula N	Kaufman Liza Miss	Spieler Adela Mrs
Daly W	Kumerling T	Stevens Miss
Docterovich C Miss	Lauber Jacob	Telen S Mrs
Epschtein Fane Miss	Locke V	Tohn Motel
Fernandes K M	Manekjee Framji	Upton J G
Fraser K	North P B	White J B
Fretman R Miss	Nimmer Meir	Willoughby H Mrs
Galluzzi C Mrs		Yates Mrs

News has been received in Bombay of the murder, in the village of Sankarpali, near Hyderabad, of Veterinary Surgeon Jehangir D. Parakh, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Dhanjisha N. Parakh, of the Indian Medical Service. The deceased gentleman held a responsible post in the Nizam's Stud at Hyderabad, and gave promise of a very successful career. The circumstances under which the sad event took place have not transpired. It is only stated that he was stabbed by some person at six o'clock yesterday morning, and three hours later he died. The young man was very popular.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE LOSS OF THE SOBRAON.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BY A PASSENGER.

WE started from Shanghai about two o'colck on the morning of the 23rd inst., shortly after the arrival of the Gutzlaff with the outward mails and such passengers as had not joined the Sobraon on her five o'clock trip. Getting on board after dark, what with dinner and settling in there was little opportunity that night of surveying the ship which we had hoped would afford us a home for the next five or six weeks. We had heard good reports of the Sobraon, however. This was her second trip to China and back, and she had shown herself a well-behaved ship all through, even in the typhoon she had experienced. When the wind carried away her bridge and a boat or two, the Sobraon did not even put fiddles on her tables—so ran the legend, not too old to be believed. An inspection of the ship in the morning showed at any rate that the Sobraon was a beautiful ship, apparently well found throught-out. She registered seven thousand tons gross, four thousand four hundred and eleven tons nett, with horse power reckoned at six thousand five hundred, making her good for 14 knots an hour without driving. The first and second saloons are built on the spar deck, the main deck being reserved for trooping purposes. Sleeping accommodation is provided on the spar and hurricane decks, the boat deck above making a spacious promenade. To say anything about the provisioning, cleanliness and so forth of the ship would be superfluous. Everything that could be expected by reasonable passengers seemed to have been provided and the voyage promised to be both comfortable and prosperous. At noon on Tuesday the twenty-third inst, a notice in the companion way announced that she had then completed one hundred and forty knots. A shower or two fell through the day, we had little sun and though the day was cloudy it was certainly not foggy. There were forty-three adult passengers and eighteen children on board, beside a few naval ratings invalided to Hongkong and London. Nothing of interest occurred throughout the day. At 3-15 in the morning I was awakened by a noise, or at any rate by a grating sensation which may have reached the slumbering brain through other than the aural nerve. I jumped out of my bunk, but as I found my shoes I felt a shock, a very slight shock, and the engines seemed to stop but to go on again immediately. By the time I gained the hurricane deck the engines had ceased again and a glance over the side of the vessel as the lapping water showed that the ship was stationary. Another glance showed that we were in a fog through which I could distinguish what I took to be the form of a house distant only a few yards from the ship. I only met one other passenger on my way up. There was no general rush of passengers. Indeed the shock that threw occupants of the forecastle out of their bunks and jerked a sleeper on the boat deck forward in his berth was not felt sufficiently in the after part of the ship to arouse sleepers. Without waiting to ascertain what was actually wrong I returned below, wakened my children and started them to dress. Dressing myself hurriedly I went up again and stood by a fellow passenger, evidently a seafaring man accustomed to the China coast, for he hazarded the opinion that we must be on the Alligator Rock about eighteen miles from Foochow—a very good guess as it turned out. There was no confusion on deck, no shouting of orders, no running to and fro. There were men moving round, Europeans and Lascars, evidently on business bent but not in great numbers and not in a great hurry, certainly not in any flurry. I got below again and found the stewards about, as well as some passengers whom they had awakened. Most were only partially dressed and all were donning, or had already donned the lifebelts provided in each cabin. My party were dressed, or nearly so by this time, and they too put on life belts and catching up a wrap or two we got on deck. The first thing noticed—the lights had not gone out—was that the boat falls were down, evidently the boats were in the water. Men were moving about more freely than before but still without any trace of confusion all apparently engaged provisioning the boats. Someone ftold us to muster forward on a broad part of the hurricane deck. To this point all the ladies and children moved. Word came that those who had not dressed would have time to do so. Several expeditions below were made for wraps and valuables. All this time the vessel was on an even keel, we knew she was aground, that was all. An among the crew so among the passengers, No flurry, no confusion. Hardly a baby crying! Coffee was served out, with biscuit More wraps were brought up and by this time most were fully dressed. About this time the ship bumped a little, very little, and began to list to starboard in a direction in which I had observed what seemed to be a house, but which turned out to be a lighthouse built by a large stone which gave it the appearance of a house with windows. The passengers were gathered on the starboard side of the hurricane deck a little forward of midships. Word was passed that the women and children were to go forward. Farewell words and kisses were interchanged with the wives and children, but we did not dwell on that. Quietness and oder reigned without peace within. And they disappeared forward into the gloom. By this time it was not very easy to retain a foot-hold on the wet deck. It had rained a little earlier, we judged. Then word came for the men to move forward, but the elderly and sick were helped by the hale and strong among the passengers, as all were by the stewards and others of the ship's company, None went emptyhanded, for little had gone with the women and children. It was very dark, the moon was about five days old and the fog was as thick as ever. We passed slowly forward and found Captain Wibmer standing at the head of the companion ladder. And now for the first time I heard an order given. It was from the captain himself and it was given to the officer in charge of a boat to move away, to anchor beside the others and so make way for another at the foot of the companion ladder. Everything had been done orderly, all but silently. Shortly after the boat in which I was moved away. She was not more than 445 when the ship was cleared of her passengers. Of course if it had been necessary we could have been in the boats in much less time. About five o'clock it was light enough to see something of our whereabouts, and by this time the fog had lifted considerably.

The starboard boats were all in the water as we could see, and as we afterwards learned the port boats also, save the steam launch which was stored on the port side, and so was not practicable at short notice. The list to starboard was now about thirty degrees, certainly not more, and it has not since increased. The boats with the passengers, three or perhaps four in all, lay side by side in a little bay, under precipitous and very rugged rocks, and across the mouth of which the ill-fated Sobraon lay. One boat was now recalled to the ship's side to rescue the mails and a case or so of bullion. The boats were not crowded, no one seemed nervous or excited, though doubtless the strain of the last hour had been heavy, particularly on the mothers of little children But whatever was felt there had not been a sign of excitement of any kind, all were calm and collected and the advent of daylight lessened the strain. The night had been calm, that is to say, there had not been any wind to speak of. Shortly before six o'clock I returned to the ship at the Captain's request to endeavour to establish communication with the natives who now began to assemble in sampans and junks in quite considerable numbers. Passengers' baggage was being got out of the cabins and out of the hold and captain Wibmer having now the advantage of daylight and being somewhat reassured of the ship's safety in the mean time, ordered break fast to be provided on board, the passengers to return a boatload at a time. Confidence in the ship's stability increased momentarily however and shortly all were once more on board, leaving everything ready for an immediate return to the boats which were alongside.

While the passengers and some of the ship's company were at breakfast, others were engaged transferring the baggage to three junks. When they had got as much as they could carry on board the passengers were told off to them in the ship's boats and about 8-30 two of the junks started for Foochow. The wind had blown up by this time and was coming fairly strong from the South East or thereabouts. These junks went to the Westward of the Tungying Island on which the Sobraon had struck. The third junk, in which the writer was, did not get off till perhaps 9.15. We attempted the passage between Tungying and Tungtien a narrow get up which we tacked in the teeth of the wind, and an hour and a half later dropped auchor beside one of the junks that left earlier, in a fishing village harbour on the South Western end of Tungptien. The other junk had gone on to Foochow. She had the mails on board, with several passengers, mostly sea-faring men, I fancy, which may account for her going on. When the two boats met, the second officer who was with us decided to return to the Sobraon—a decision which greatly relieved the passengers who had had quite enough beating against the wind in a Chinese junk, the women and children for the most part violently sick and no prospect of making a port that day. The junks had each two masts, one a small one, and about five men. They were well handled apparently. These Chinese fishermen are accustomed to their craft and to these waters and seem to make careful and efficient navigators. We were alongside the Sobraon very shortly and after a brief delay went on board again for tiffin—say about one o'clock. Several plans were here discussed, the ultimate decision being to land the passengers on a pebbly beach just round a jutting rock on the starboard quarter of the ship. The ship herself was steady enough and would have been more comfortable for the passengers but a change in the wind would gravely imperil her safety, hence Captain Wibmer wisely decided to land them, but to keep the ship's company, two hundred and twelve men all told on board, save of course those needed to see to the wants of the shore party. The ship's boats took us round and landed us without difficulty. Before nightfall stores, bedding and water were landed in abundance. All worked with a will and before night fell a tent was rigged up for the women and children, a couple of fires were lit and food prepared. The men folk stretched out on a sail cloth on the ground, the officers and others taking in turn to watch. Toward morning there was a thunderstorm but the ladies' tent kept all dry and the men might have been worse off.

Thursday the twenty-fifth was a misty day. The ship's boats made many trips bringing supplies of all sorts that we might be prepared against any exigency A ship passed Northward about noon of the twenty-fifth but twelve rockets failed to attract her attention. Before night tarpaulin tents were up for the men and very much had been done to increase the general comfort. Neither officers nor men spared themselves. One would like to mention some names but it would be difficult to tell when to stop, all have done their best, and that best is a great deal. The most thorough-bred Britisher amongst us must find it hard to maintain the national tradition for grumbling. One or two have tried it, but have failed, promptly, ignominiously, and have actually been converted to smiles and good temper. Even the babies can't find anything to cry about much before five in the morning. and then they do take a turn just for practice—which is meantime a word of welldeserved praise for the mothers, patient creatures that they are. Mr. Ridgeway, the second officer of the Sobraon, ably seconded by Mr. Bain, the fifth officer, is in charge of the encampment. Mr. Edwards, the chief steward, carries on his department as efficiently as on board ship, always allowing for the inevitable limitations. Dr. Whitelock, too, is with us, greatly to the general advantage. We have wonderful meals cooked by an Italian chef, the weather has been mild, there has not been any sickness, and a general air of cheerfulness and a determination to be pleased with the herculean efforts put forth on our behalf mark the whole company.

Our little bay is not much deeper than wide. One may put it down at a hundred to a hundred and fifty yards. The rise of the tide is about eight feet. The beach shelves quite a little and is covered with large round stones, worn smooth and mostly about the size of one's fist. The cliffs rise precipitously all round save in the south-east corner of the bay, assuming that it looks due north, which it does nearly. In this corner the cliffs give place to a turf covered descent, down which a little rivulet trickles, giving a supply of fresh water which is greatly appreciated. A jutting rock almost in the centre of the beach forms a natural boundary between the camp of the ladies and that of the men.

The boats with the passengers' luggage, with the exception of that which had the mails and which we trust reached Foochow, are lying on the other island, or on the junks in harbour there under efficient escort, Captain Wibmer having promised fifty Mexicans per diem to each boat, if the goods are kept intact and they duly returned. Some are sanguine, others depressed as to the fate of their belongings, some so full of thankfulness to God for His mercy in sparing their lives that gain or loss of goods counts little at the moment. On the evening of the twenty-fifth we heard the detonation of rockets. We are out of sight of the Sobraon, though distant not more than a hundred and fifty yards or thereabouts; of course there was an immediate rush for the hills. A little white steamer seemed making toward us. Later she passed the mouth of the bay whistling as she went and of her we heard no more. This morning Friday the twenty-sixth, a rocket went up at 4-15 and at daybreak the China Merchants' steamer Irene (at least we thought we recognised her as the Irene) was seen cruising off our bay. We saw her put a boat down and then she went off westward. Returning climbers tell us they see her lying behind the island and that several other steamers are in sight. The wind has changed and landing is not easily effected. The fifth officer put off this morning and on his return we learned the Irene is standing by.

On the afternoon of the 25th, Captain Kirk of the Irene landed in the cove on the South side of the Island and from him we learned that the junk with the mails in charge of the third officer had reached Foochow the previous afternoon. He told us too that Sharp Peak is forty-two miles away. We are all very thankful that the other boats did not attempt to continue the voyage. In the early morning of the twenty-seventh it rained heavily and many of the ladies and children had their clothing wetted. There is a little baggage about, but few of us have more than we stand up in. For food we have coffee and tea, biscuit, bread, but the supply from the ship is precarious, tinned meats and fruits, red herrings and eggs and yesterday we had some fresh beef. All day on the twenty-sixth the sea ran so high that the boat was launched only with difficulty, indeed at one time the attempt had to be given up as she swamped more than once.

It is not possible to say much about the circumstances under which the accident occurred. The ship's papers, log books and the like were despatched promptly by the boat that took the mails. The Court of Inquiry will no doubt elicit all available information. Meantime it may be of interest to relate what is generally known among the passengers, but without repeating mere surmise and speculation. Bearings were taken as late as five thirty on Tuesday afternoon, the twenty-third, and the course set to leave Tungying ten miles to the Westward, the usual course till Tura-about is sighted. This course was confirmed by soundings at 2 a.m. The weather was hazy with slight rain. The second and fifth officers had the watch. The Captain was below. The ship was going at full speed. Nothing was seen till the ship struck.

The ship's bow is opened up and crushed for thirty feet like a Dundum bullet. There is a rock under the stern starboard. Another under the port bow. She is pivoted amidship.

NEW YORK'S DELIRIOUS SPECULATION.

FURTHER accounts to hand show that the mad speculating mania in which the United States has been indulging is by no means yet at an end, though it is freely predicted that a crash must come before long. Meanwhile, says the "Westminster," signs of the many fortunes which have been made while the boom has lasted are apparent, reports Laftan, in all directions. Jewellers, restaurant-keepers, florists, all tradesmen, in short, who cater for the luxurious, are jubilant over the tremendous influx of business. The costlier hotels, long known for years are now of nightly occurrence in fashionable hotels and restaurants, and eveyone, down to the waiters who are receiving prince-like "douceurs," is reaping a rich harvest.

The same thing is to be seen in the extravagant purchases, the wearing of expensive jewellery, the table luxuries and flowers, the filling of the theatres the crowding of hotels, and the influx of strangers to New York who have come to speculate. Wine supersedes beer; cabmen, shop-keepers, and hotel and restaurant proprietors are reaping a golden harvest; brokers are worn and haggard with overwork; clerks are earning double salaries by working overtime. Such is the heyday of speculation.

Among the peculiar features of the present mad rush to Wallstreet may be noted the astonishing increase in the number of women speculators. Even the Chinamen have been drawn from their quarters to Wall-street to speculate in the steel market. The rush of business is so tremendous that the commission houses are refusing to stop loss orders, thus placing the bucket-shop men at a tremendous disadvantage. Mistakes by hurried brokers are of hourly occurrence. One man yesterday lost 10,000dols. on one deal, because in his excitement he sold instead of bought. Another speculator cleared 40,000 dols. in forty minutes in Union Pacifics.

Other signs of the times are the extraodinary number of nuge cheques which have been passing recently through the Clearing House in settlement of big deals. A few years ago cheques for 5,000,000dols. were kept as souvenirs. To-day, cheques for 10,000,000dols are not uncommon, whilst those for 7,000,000dols. are so common as to pass without notice. The majority of these huge cheques represent a variety of aggregate transactions in connexion with the formation of numerous trusts.

THE PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

CREMATION continues to make progress in England. From the report of the Council of the Cremation Society for 1900 we gather that during the year 301 cremations were carried out by the Society at Woking as against 240 during 1899, being an increase of 25 per cent. This brings the total number of cremations performed at Woking up to 1,824. During 1900 88 bodies were cremated at Manchester, 16 at Glasgow, and 40 at Liverpool. This brings the totals at these places to 475, 75, and 102 respectively. These figures are on the whole very satisfactory. The recently-formed London Cremation Company promises to be a marked success. An admirable site has been acquired half an hour's drive from the top of Bond-street. The extent of ground will enable the company to make provision for the disposal of the ashes of an immense population for a number of years, and at the same time to create a beautiful place which will remain an open space, unlike a cemetery, which remains filled up, after the surrounding district has been built upon. In time, therefore it is to be hoped, many of the abominations in connexion with London cemeteries under the present system of burial will disapper.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DEAF MAN ANNOYED BY DANCING.

SOME AMUSING EXPEDIENTS.

A case of some interest to friendly societies was heard by Judge Molesworth at Alexandra, (Australia) when John Hardy, retired civil servant, sued the trustees of the Mount Pleasant Lodge, A. U., for £19 damages for the depreciation of the value of his property in consequence of defendants allowing dancing and social parties to be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, situated about 40 feet from his residence and also for an injunction to restrain the trustees from using the hall for such purposes in future.

Plaintiff, who is very deaf, said he could not sleep when dancing or merry making was carried on in the hall.

To Mr. Skinner: I tried every room in my house, but it was all the same—I could not sleep.

Did you go to a friend's house to sleep?—Yes.

Well, how did you get on there?—Better; but I could still hear the noise. (Laughter.)

Counsel (who had to shout at the top of his voice to make witness hear him): Up to what time of night were these merry makings continued?—Up to 1 a.m.; sometimes a little longer.

Did you speak to any of the inmates about it?—Yes, I spoke to the secretary of the lodge.

Mr. Kilpatrick: You say you spoke to the secretary about these dances. Now he will deny this.

Witness: I cannot hear you.

Mr. Kilpatrick (very loud and deliberately): Did you speak to the secretary?—Sleep with the secretary? No. (Laughter.)

You are very sensitive to noise, I believe? (Laughter.)—No.

Did you ever keep ducks? (Laughter)—Yes.

And they annoyed you by quacking in the morning?—Yes.

Did you ever try to stop them?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Will you tell his Honor what you did to these ducks?—I used to put stout indiarubber bands on their beaks. (Loud laughter.)

You keep fowls, I believe?—Yes.

Do the roosters annoy you by crowing in the morning?—Yes. (Laughter.)

I believe you have a patent for preventing roosters crowing?—I have not got a patent. I merely place a board above the perch after the fowls go to roost, and when the rooster attempts to stand to crow he strikes his head. (Loud laughter.)

Did the ring on the duck's beak prove a success?—No.

Have you got those ducks now?—No; I ate them. (Laughter).

Were you ever annoyed by cows grazing in the street at night?—Yes.

Did you ever, in the dead of the night, mount your steed, and, armed with a pole with a spike in it chase a cow about the streets?—Yes, many times. (Laughter.) Not always mounted.

Mr. Kilpatrick asked for a nonsuit, on the grounds that the wrong parties had been sued. The trustees had not registered the hall as a dancing saloon. They had not instructed any person to do so, and they had not received any money as proceeds from the dances held in the hall. As a matter of fact they knew nothing about the dances.

The court decided to argue these points in Melbourne, and then adjourned.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 23.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, Political Supt, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for one year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut N B Dunscombe, 28th Bo Inty, is appointed Secy to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, in addition to his Military duties.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, first class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, Surat, retiring:—Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vishnu Gupte to be first class, first grade, Subordinate Judge; Rao Bahadur Chandilal Mathuradas Daolatjada to be first class, second grade, Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi to be first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as first class, Subordinate Judge, Surat; and Mr Vinayak Vaman Pataskar, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge, Mahad, vice Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Oliver, Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forests Officer, Balgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty days.

Mr R A Lamb, I C S, Collector of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough on very urgent private affairs for four months.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—Mr C H Blathwayt, I C S, Mr J Thomas, I C S, Mr W W Smart, I C S, Mr J E B Hotson, I C S, and Mr P W Monie, I C S.

Messrs Blathwayt and Thomas passed an examination in Kanarese, Messrs Smart and Monie an examination in Marathi and Mr Hotson an examination in Gujarati.

Mr C H Blathwayt, I C S, to be Asst to the Collr of Dharwar; Mr G A Thomas, I C S, to be Asst to the Collr of Satara; Mr I E B Hotson, I C S, to be Asst to the Collr of Ahmedabad.

Messrs P W Monie, I C S, and Mr J P Brander, I C S, to be Assts to the Collr of Ahmednagar.

Mr R Honner, Inspr, Northern Frontier, Assara Beat, an examination according to the Lower Standard test.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr M O'Brien to be Dist Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the Sholapur Dist.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr W L Harvey, I C S, resigned

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Janardan Agashe, B A, Bom to act as Head Master Poona High School, during the absence of Mr Coryton J W, Mayne B A, Oxon.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P J Mead, B A Cantab, I C S, to be Under Secy to Govt, Revenue, Financial and Separate Depts.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J J Inglis to be a member of the Sind Boiler Commission vice Mr G E Jones, transferred.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col H W Stevenson, I M S, acting Civil Surg, Karachi, to be a member of the Karachi Plague Committee vice Lieut-Col J McCloghry, I M S, proceeded on leave.

The services of Lieut R S Phillips, 2nd Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for employment on Plague duty.

The services of Lieut K E C Dalgliesh, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

THE transport Manila, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday night, with the Boer Prisoners and Escort on board, sails again for South Africa with the latter, comprising 10 officers and and 105 non-commissioned officers and men, on the 29th instant.

INQUIRIES are now being made as to whether any of the boats forming the temporary railway bridge at Nowshera were saved during the recent floods. These boats were borrowed from the military authorities at Attock, and for obvious reasons it is necessary to replace them.

AN extraordinary book entitled "Terra Firma: The Earth not a Planet" by D. Wardlaw Scott, and published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co. has been exciting the attention of reviewers at home. The author died within a week of the completion of the volume, and evidently bestowed

PURELY PERSONAL.

'To be made a bishop,' Mark Pattison used to say, 'is the most splendid form of Christian burial.' In the case of the two great men whom death has just removed from the bench of bishops, the words have at least a partial truth. In Bishops Creighton and Stubbs we had two great historians, and we must needs clap them into episcopal palaces and smother them in their lawn sleeves, and bind them down to the work of confirming children, and to the endless correspondence and routine of a bishop's office, and forbid them to write history any more—just as at Durham, we banished from Cambridge and from their invaluable literary labours, the two great theologians—Lightfoot and Westcott. It is true that in none of these cases was the man buried, but, undoubtedly, the historian and the scholar was. Perhaps the world gained by the burial—gained in the bishop what it lost in the student and writer, but the loss was none the less great.

No doubt, in the case of Bishop Stubbs, the historian's knowledge and the scholar's touch were still discernible in certain episcopal documents of great importance and permanent value. The exact share which he had in the Lambeth judgment on the Lincoln case will never, perhaps, be accurately known. No doubt the first idea that that great document was his handiwork was wrong. Archbishop Benson was not a man to depute such a task. It was far too much to his own mind and in his own line of study to allow of his leaving it to any other, however great. And it was not his way to suffer anything, however minute, to pass altogether out of his hands, just as the exactly opposite method is the one adopted by his successor.

But there is no doubt whatever that the immense knowledge, the unfailing accuracy, and the clam and balanced judgment of Bishop Stubbs were ever at hand to guide the pen which actually drafted that pronouncement, and were of immense value in a case where unfailing accuracy and proportion were not the leading characteristics. But whatever may have been the exact share of Bishop Stubbs in the Lincoln Judgment, there is no doubt about his hand in the Encyclical Letter which was put forth at the close of the Lambeth Conference of 1888. The historian comes in there unmistakably, just as in other parts of that famous document the theologian's pen of Bishop Lightfoot is also discernible.

But if the historian, with these partial exceptions, was buried beneath the mitre, the man never was. Bishop Stubbs was human to the utmost, and absolutely free from all professionalism—humane and genial and sane, and this because of his saving sense of humour. A man with such a sense of humour could never be a fanatic or professional in manner or in thought. Fussiness or pose or sanctimoniousness were impossible to him—one could not even conceive of them in connection with his personality. Perhaps this is why the dull and humourless and straight-laced were apt to misunderstand him and raise their pious eyes in holy horror at what seemed to them his flippancy. Eyes which had no twinkle in them could not read aright the twinkle which was never absent from his. And no wonder if the fussiness of the clergy and the wasteful claims of routine did try a man who knew so well the value of time—whose gigantic work had been possible only through strict economy of that priceless article through methodical and prolonged and uninterrupted labour. For such a man to have to turn aside from his vast excavations in MSS, and chronicles at the Rolls Office to work out the trains on cross country lines through Oxfordshire to go to each remote parish that desired a confirmation all to itself, may have been an excellent moral discipline but it seems a little wasteful from the point of view of the reading and studying public.

But that saving sense of humour turned even this loss to gain. Addressing the girls of the Oxford High School he said. 'Ah, young ladies, there is only one book which a Bishop has time to study, and you all know what that book is. It begins with a B.' Of course, they answered at once, 'The Bible.' 'No, alas' said the Bishop, 'not the Bible, but Bradshaw.' And when he was worried, even a little more than usual, by clergy who urged each the claims of his own parish to a separate confirmation, the Bishop said: 'I think the Rubric in the end of the Service for Infant Baptism will need to be re-written. In future, it should read, "We are to take care that the Bishop be brought to this child to confirm him so soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments."'

"In the midst of such worries and such discipline to the student-mind it must have been a relief to Bishop Stubbs to find himself in the Lollard's Tower of Lambeth Palace when the business of the House of Lords or of Convocation, or of Bishops' meetings, brought him to London. In the Lollard's Tower, or, as it should more accurately be called, the White Tower, there are four sets of rooms very like an undergraduate's rooms at Oxford or Cambridge, which the reigning Archbishop assigns to four of his friends on the episcopal bench as his quarters when in London. There is a housekeeper who does the catering for them all, and each bishop brings his own valet. And in that snug and cloister-like seclusion a bishop may almost fancy himself an undergraduate or a junior Fellow of a college again. But to Bishop Stubbs this retreat was specially acceptable because it brought him back to the scene of his labours from 1862 to 1867. From Lollard's Tower to the Lambeth Library is only a few steps, and of the Lambeth Library Bishop Stubbs had been librarian under Archbishop Longley, and the books there were his old friends, and he knew the way to every one of them in the dark. At those times the genial, kindly face smoothed out all its wrinkles, and the cheery effervescent spirit showed itself in the unfailing joke which made life in his presence such a constant joy.

"If that Bishopric," concludes my correspondent, was a splendid form of Christian burial it was like the burial of the prophet of old, for the deadest bones that touched that historian's corpse in the episcopal grave were bound to come back to vigorous and happy and merry life.

The Bishop (writes the clerical contributor of M. A. P.) was fond of young people, and won the affections a year or two ago of a schoolgirl at a country rectory where he had been staying for a few nights. The birthday book was produced, and the bishop wrote his name in the proper place. His own birthday occurred in the following week, and the girl bought a big birthday card and got permission from her parents to forward it. Looking up the Bishop's name in certain clerical books of reference, she was amazed at the innumerable distinctions of her new friend, and by taking a great deal of trouble, managed to crowd the descriptive initial letters, or abbreviations of them, all on the big envelope, and posted

To her delight she received by return of post a card on which Dr. Stubbs had written that no post had ever before brought him so many honours but that, long as the list was, there must be a bigger envelope next time for five honours—unrecorded in Crockford or Debrett—which he duly wrote down—had been omitted. The young lady now somewhat older, considers this post-card the gem of her autograph collection.

With all his gifts as a reliable historian it must be admitted by even his greatest admirers that the Bishop of Oxford's style was stolid and unattractive. Of this he was perfectly aware, and has some good-natured remarks upon it in the highly interesting preface to the third edition of his "Seventeen Lectures," written as late as 1900. To a friend who was speaking with him just after he had preached a striking historical, sermon about the Queen's death at St. George's Chapel Windsor, before the King, on February 3rd, he commented on his own general lack of style and finish in his published writings, on which critics at one time often fastened. He said with much shrewdness that there was some compensation in this admitted truth, for a historian who happened to be gifted with imaginative talents like Froude, or even with powers of picturesque writing such as those possessed by his dear friend, Freeman, would have to be exceedingly careful and conscientious lest he should wander from the truth.

Yet he dearly loved a novel, and found in light literature his chief and almost only relaxation. He had a keen appreciation of a good work of fiction, but was a rapid reader, and if a good novel was not forthcoming, an indifferent one was made to serve. The story of his going to the cook's kitchen drawer late at night to find a novel when at a friend's house where fiction was banned is very probably true. I happen to know (adds my clerical contributor) that one wet day at a small country inn in North Wales the Bishop became so absorbed in an old dog-eared volume of the "Family Herald", that when it cleared up it was with difficulty that he could be fetched out of his armchair to enjoy the lovely mountain scenery. To one form of novel, however, he had a strong objection—the modern historical romance. After reading rapidly through a few chapters of one of the most popular of these books, the great historian flung it aside, saying bluntly, "Why can't the writers of fiction leave history alone? They may lie about anything else. 'Hans Andersen, or' Alice in Wonderland' are my idea of genuine fiction!

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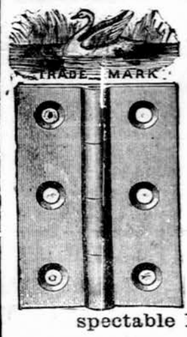

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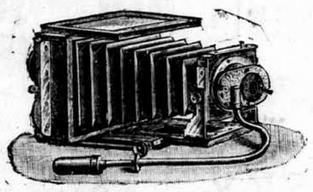

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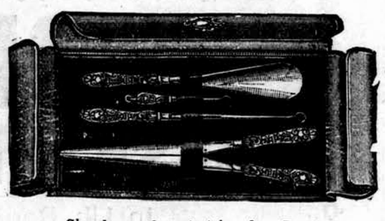

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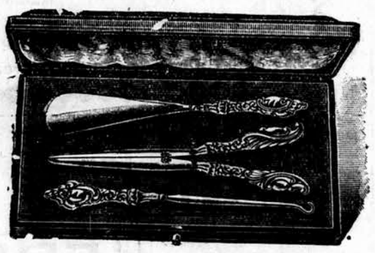

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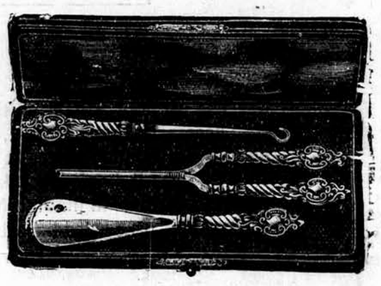

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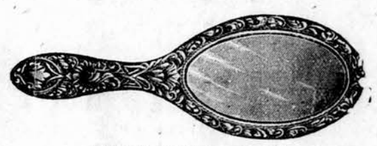

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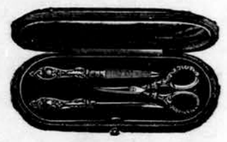

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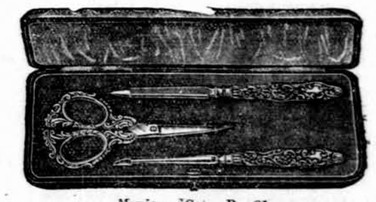

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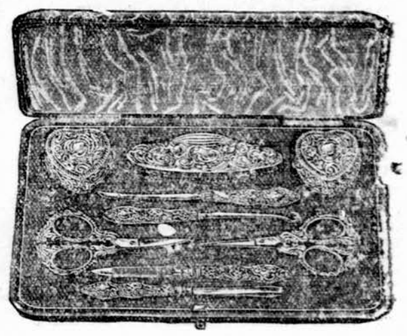

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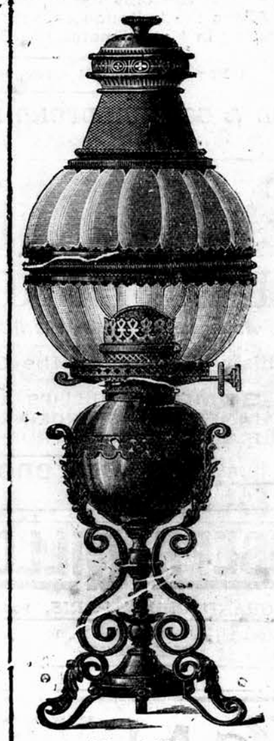

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